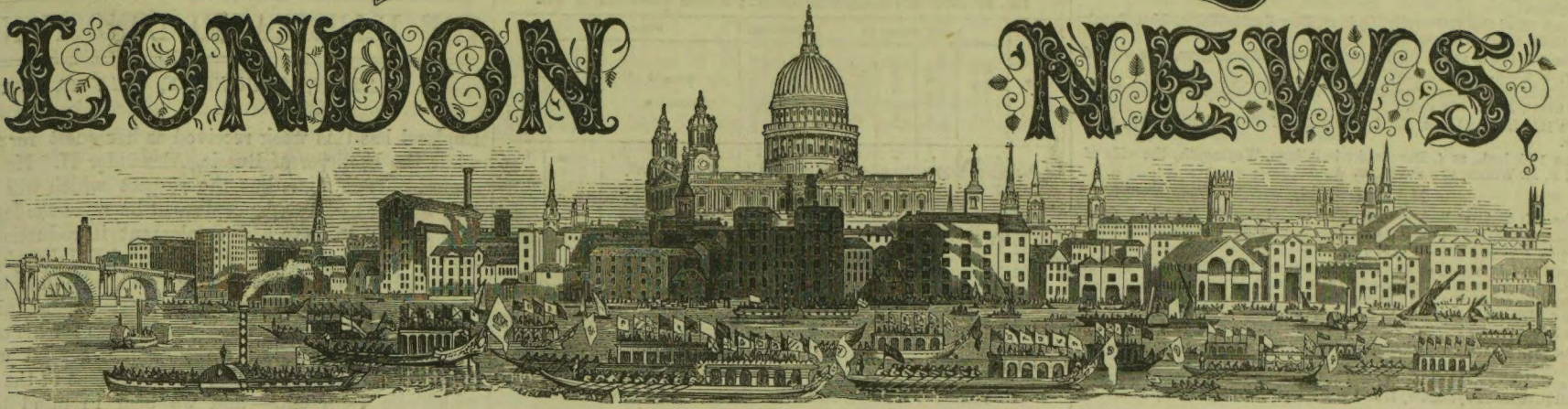


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

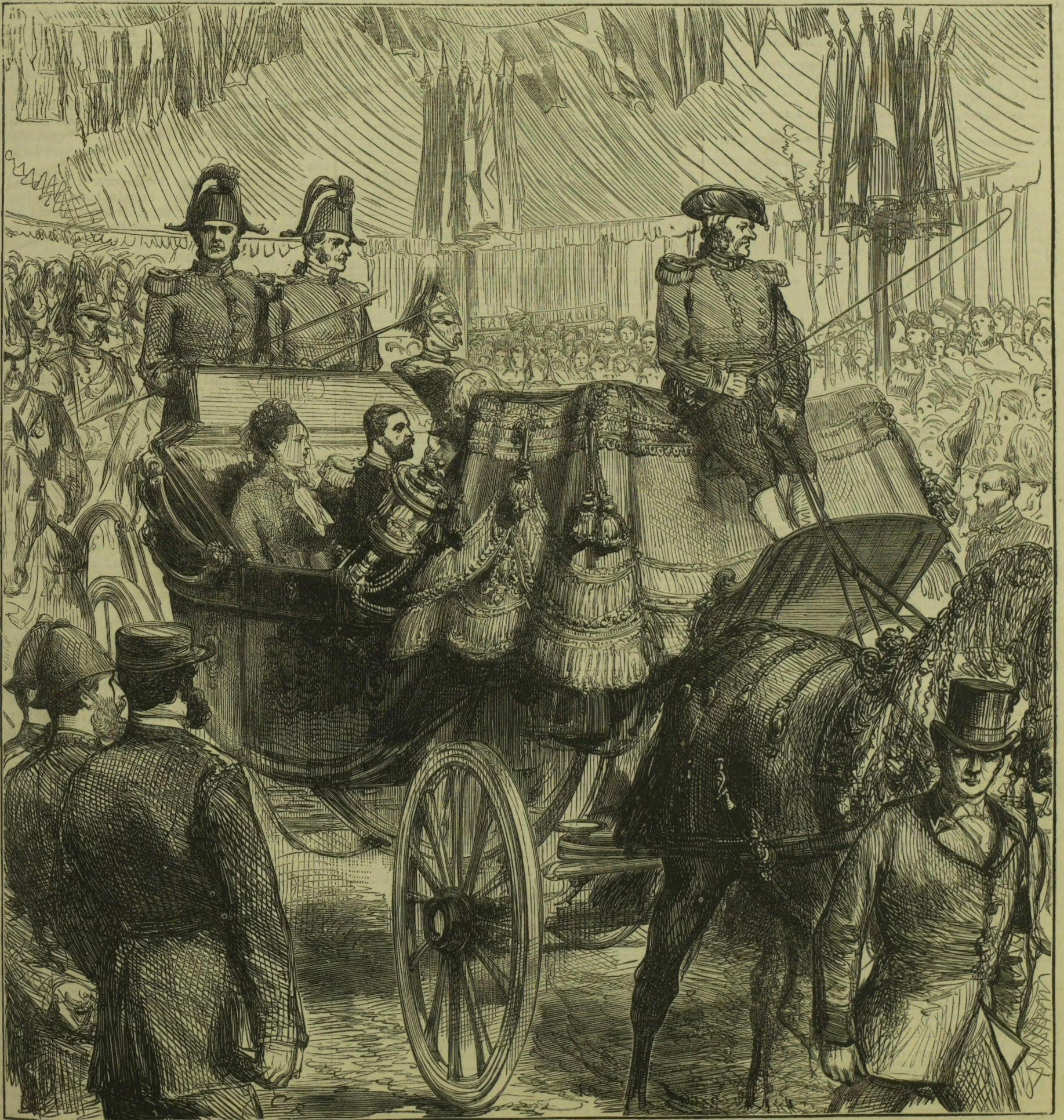


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1812.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

WITH  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH OPENING THE CHELSEA THAMES EMBANKMENT.



## BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 93, Queen's-gate, Lady Mary Kennedy, of a daughter.

On March 16, at Valparaiso, Chili, the wife of Robert H. Mackay, Esq., of a daughter.

On March 12, at the University, Sydney, New South Wales, Mrs. Frank Plomley (Effe Pell), of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 10, Rich-terrace, South Kensington, the wife of S. Carter, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Lugwardine Court, Herefordshire, the wife of Sir Herbert Croft, Bart., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Lee, Kent, the wife of F. W. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 4, Devonshire-buildings, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. F. M. Willan, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Bishopwearmouth parish church, Captain Robert Weatherley, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Captain John Jobling Weatherley, late of Wharleton, Northumberland. No cards.

On April 23 (old style), at the English church, St. Petersburg, by the Rev. A. S. Thompson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. S. Kingsford, M.A., Carl Alfred, fourth son of the late Councillor of Commerce, Robert Böker, of Remscheid, Rhenish Prussia, to Mary Katherine, second daughter of Nicholas Klockmann, Esq., of St. Petersburg.

On the 12th inst., at St. Elizabeth's Church, Richmond, by the Rev. J. B. Bagshawe, Charles J., eldest surviving son of John Teevan, Esq., Woodside Court, Croydon, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of William Clare Ball (Control Paymaster, Horse Guards), Cambridge Park, Twickenham.

On the 30th ult., at St. Leonard's, Barbadoes, W.I., by the Rev. E. G. Suichler, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Moore, Rector of St. Andrew's, James Sanderson, solicitor, Barbadoes, son of the late Hon. Edward Dyer Sanderson, Chief Justice of Tobago, W.I., to Mary Louise, daughter of James D. Bend, Esq., Pleasant Hall, St. Peter, Barbadoes.

On the 6th ult., at Umballa, Punjab, Captain C. R. Cock, Station Staff, Seetapore, son of the late Major-General James Cock, to Anna, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Lady Pollock, of Hatton, Hounslow.

## DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at 36, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, in her 68th year.

On the 10th inst., at her residence, Massereene Lodge, Torquay, of paralysis, Olivia, Dowager Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, aged 67.

On the 11th inst., at Bath, the Rev. Edward Templer Harington, Vicar of Axmouth, Devon, son of the late Edward Musgrave Harington, Esq., Captain Royal Navy, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 45.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, North Pallant, Chichester, Theodore Markby Duke, of Christ's Hospital School, Hertford, eldest and beloved son of the Rev. Francis Duke, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of Sarah Jane Pleasance, his wife, in his 11th year.

On the 12th inst., at 36, Curzon-street, Benedict John Angell, Esq., aged 44.

\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

**SUNDAY, MAY 17.**  
Sunday after Ascension.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Dyne, Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. Garbett, Vicar of Christ Church, Surbiton.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the consecration of the Bishop of Capetown—preacher, the Rev. W. Copleston; 3 p.m., the Rev. Walsingham How; 7 p.m., the Lord Archbishop of York.  
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon F. C. Cook.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wace, fourth Boyle Lecture.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, incumbent.

**MONDAY, MAY 18.**  
Cambridge Easter Term divides at midnight.  
The Czar's visit to the City.  
Royal Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Czar to be present).  
Royal Albert Hall, grand concert, 8 p.m. (the Czar to be present).  
Artists' Benevolent Fund, anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Hall.  
Royal Institution of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. R. Robson on Town and Country Schools).  
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on the Heat of Combustion).  
Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Ball, Willis's, 10.30 p.m.  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor G. Morris on the Principle of Design in Nature).  
Social Science Association, 9 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Aveling on the Amelioration of the Position of Midwives).

**TUESDAY, MAY 19.**  
State Ball at Buckingham Palace, 10 p.m.  
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).  
Musical Union, 3.30 p.m.  
Pathological Society, 7 p.m.  
Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on the Aquarium).  
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers, seventh triennial festival, Willis's Rooms.  
Gaelic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. John Forbes on Kingal the Hero).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, conversation of the president, Mr. T. E. Harrison, at the International Exhibition, South Kensington, 9 p.m.  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Miller on Deaths by Suicide among British Troops; Mr. J. B. Martin on the Elections of 1868 and 1874).  
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Dutton on the Respiration of some Indian Freshwater Fishes; papers by Mr. W. H. Hudson and Mr. W. C. McIntosh).  
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. papers by the president, Mr. E. J. Hodge; Mr. E. Croghan, Miss J. Wallington, and Mr. C. S. Wake.

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.**  
Dedication of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.  
The Czar's visit to Woolwich.  
Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Royal Agricultural Society, anniversary, noon.  
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, service at St. Paul's, 3.30 p.m. (the Bishop of Peterborough); dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6 p.m.  
Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain W. H. Tyler on Simplicity as the Essential Element of Safety and Efficiency in the Working of Railways).  
New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.  
Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, 3 p.m.  
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.  
Pharmaceutical Society, conversation, at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.  
Royal Medical Benevolent College, annual general meeting, 4 p.m.  
Princess Louise Home and National Society for Protection of Young Girls, Wanstead, anniversary.  
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.  
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Papers by Messrs. C. O. F. Cator, R. Strachan, Negretti, Zambra, and S. G. Denton).

**THURSDAY, MAY 21.**  
Departure of the Czar.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. Story Maskelyne on Crystals).  
Refugees for Homeless and the Chichester ship, meeting at Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.  
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Corfield on the Sewage Question from a Chemical Point of View).  
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Phené on the Causes of Art).  
Royal Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Discharged Prisoners Aid Society's Concert, at Grosvenor House.  
Yorkshire Society's School, annual dinner, Willis's, 6 p.m.

**FRIDAY, MAY 22.**  
Trinity Terms begins.  
Oxford Easter Term ends.  
Royal Agricultural Society, anniversary, noon.  
Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on the Aquarium).  
Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Clifford on the Education of the People, 9 p.m.).  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Weldon on the Manufacture of Chlorine).  
Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, anniversary, City Terminus Hotel).

**SATURDAY, MAY 23.**  
Moon's first quarter, 3.19 a.m.  
Oxford Trinity Term begins.  
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Planetary System).  
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.  
Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, concert of the season, in aid of St. George's Hospital, 8.30.  
New Thames Yacht Club, opening cruise.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
May 16	29.790	47.4	38.0	72	0-10	41.3	54.9	NW. W. SSW.	146	000		
17	29.660	46.7	34.5	65	7	38.5	55.5	W. NW.	191	015		
18	29.609	41.1	35.0	81	7	38.7	52.3	WNW. NW.	164	030		
19	29.682	42.0	34.2	76	5	34.0	50.5	NNW. NNE.	170	005		
20	29.905	42.6	33.9	74	8	32.6	51.3	N. NNE.	100	005		
21	30.096	43.6	36.2	77	7	32.4	53.9	NNE. NNW.	175	003		
22	30.149	48.0	34.0	61	9	35.7	43.8	E. N.	303	000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.616	29.649	29.876	30.088	30.162
Temperature of Air	45.9	46.3	46.3	48.9	43.9
Temperature of Evaporation	45.5	43.0	41.7	43.7	42.2
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	NW.	N.	N.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 27	3 19	3 55	4 40	5 25	6 20	7 17

THE following Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be supplied, upon application to the Publisher, 193, Strand, London. In Paper Covers:—

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4	12	15	13	41	13	56	13
5	13	16	13	43	13	59	13
6	13	17	13	45	13	60	13
7	13	21	16	47	13	61	15
8	13	24	16	49	13	62	15
9	13	25	16	50	13	63	15
10	13	26	15	51	13		
11	13	27	13	52	13		

The Volumes marked with an asterisk (\*) can be had bound in Cloth, gilt edges, Five Shillings extra.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Every Evening, at Seven, MISCHIEF-MAKING—Miss F. Wright, &c. At 7.30, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendal, Everell, Rogers, Clark, Braid, W. Gordon; Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.; and a CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

**CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.**—Spirits and Fun, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.40, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPPINS. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**—Lecocq's Comic Opera, in Three Acts, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT (Gaiety Version). Gaiety Artists, Costumes, Appearances, Band, and Chorus. Conductor, Herr Meyer Lutz. The whole as represented at the Gaiety Theatre. For Six Nights only, commencing MAY 18.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—AGES AGO, A DAY IN TOWN, and (first time, on Monday) HE'S COMING! by F. C. Burnand; Music by German Reed. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Matinees, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHEUR DES CUISINIERS.**—An entirely new and original musical bouffon, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.**—New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated until Whit Sunday, Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

**VANCE'S BANK HOLIDAY FESTIVAL, at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WHIT MONDAY.**—Two Performances only. At Two in the afternoon and Eight in the evening. The Great Vance in all his new character songs and old favourites, supported by his famous concert party, with additional stars. N.B.—Hundreds were unable to get inside the doors on Monday last. To avoid disappointment, secure your seats at Austin's Ticket Office.

**MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE PUPILS,** assisted by eminent Professors, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, MAY 23. Programmes and Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 26, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

**MISS STEELE'S EVENING CONCERT, on THURSDAY NEXT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at Eight o'clock.** Vocalists—Madame Otto-Alvén and Miss Steele, Mr. Bentham (by kind permission of Mr. Mapleson), Mr. Finley Philson, and Mr. Sautley. Mr. Corney Grain (by kind permission of Mrs. German Reed) will between the parts give one of his humorous sketches. Grand Pianoforte, the Misses Kingston and Mr. Geo. Forbes. Violoncello, Monsieur Paque. Harp, Mr. John Thomas (Harpist to her Majesty the Queen). Conductors, Mr. George Forbes, Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s.; Orchestra, 3s.; of Lamborn Cock; Stanley, Lucas, Weber, and Co., New Bond-street; Robert Olivier, Old Bond-street; and of Miss Steele, 10, Regent's Park-terrace, Gloucester-gate, N.W.

**ERNST PAUER'S THIRD AND LAST HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in strictly chronological order, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock.** Tickets and programme may be had on application to E. Pauer, 39c, Onslow-square, S.W.; the principal Musicellers; and of Mr. R. W. Olivier, 38, Old Bond-street, W.

**MUSICAL UNION.—Mlle. KREBS and Signor PAPINI.—TUESDAY, MAY 19, at Three.** Quintet, G minor, Mozart; Ballad No. 1, G minor, Chopin; Quintet in B flat (by request), Mendelssohn; Quartet, E flat (piano, &c.), Schumann; and Polonaise in C, op. 59, Beethoven; and Solos, by Mlle. Krebs. Single Admission, 7s. 6d.; to be had of Cramer, Lucas, and Austin, at St. James's Hall. Visitors, on giving their names, can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. J. Ellis, Director.

**UNDER the Immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of EDINBURGH.**—MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON has the honour to announce his CONCERT for THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on which occasion twelve Ladies, amateurs of distinction (the principal will perform an Introduction and Grand March on Twelfth Harps, arranged by Mr. Frederick Chatterton in honour of her Royal Highness. Mr. Chatterton will also play his grand Fantasia on "God Preserve the Czar" Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. and 3s., to be had of Mr. Chatterton, 14, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood; and all the principal music-shops.

**NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.**—Conductors, Dr. Wyllie and Herr Gauz.—THE SIXTH GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, when Madame Essipoff will make her second appearance and play Rubinstein's concerto in D minor. Spohr's symphony "The Power of Sound" will be included in the Programme. Tickets at Austin's; all Musicellers; and Henry Klein and Co's, 6, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

**SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, under the Immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES, Her Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of EDINBURGH, Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN, His Serene Highness the Duke of TECK (Princess Mary Adelaide).** will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 3, at the FLORAL HALL, Covent-garden, to begin at two o'clock, at which Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and the principal Artists of the Royal Italian Opera will appear. Stalls, £1 1s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; at the principal Musicellers; Austin's, St. James's Hall; the box-office of the theatre; and at Sir Julius Benedict's, 2, Manchester-square, W.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The SEVENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRP, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—THE FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE.** This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

**LORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVIN' THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—WHIT MONDAY.**—GRAND POPULAR SONG AND BALLAD CONCERT, with Hungarian Band and Tyrolean Singers, in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, at Three p.m. Visitors to the Exhibition will be entitled to a Reduction of One Shilling from the price of Concert Tickets, and will be admitted Free of Extra Charge to the Gallery.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

England has this week received as her guest for a short while the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II. He has not come hither in state, but the respect which will be paid him by our Court and people will be none the less. He may be said to have had a pleasant introduction to his host, for his daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh, who is regarded as one of ourselves, and who has won the affectionate regard of the entire British community, preceded him, and for her sake, as well as for his own, the impulse of all hearts is to give him cordial welcome. We know something of him—less perhaps of the Empire which he represents—and we bear in mind that the Imperial family is now connected with the family of our own much beloved Sovereign by tender ties. The Emperor's reign has not only attracted our attention, but excited, in many respects, our admiration. He has done much for Russia, and has, for the most part, done it by peaceful methods. To the policy of his Government the country over which he sways the sceptre owes a large and rapid advance in civilisation. His authority, it is true, is nominally autocratic, but in reality it is tempered by many unwritten restrictions. He has sought our shores for the gratification of feelings with which we are all prepared to sympathise. We heartily wish the Imperial father all the enjoyment he can himself desire in his renewed intercourse with his only daughter. We trust he may bear with him when he is compelled to quit her side very pleasant memories of her adopted home, and that he will never be conscious of even a passing regret that her sphere has, with his own consent, been fixed for her in this realm.

There is much which the Emperor of Russia will see during his visit calculated to raise his admiration. In that inner circle of Royalty with which he will become familiar he will meet with quiet illustrations of domestic purity and family affection which he is well qualified by his own life to appreciate at its true worth. His request before leaving St. Petersburg that state ceremonials might be dispensed with, and that he might be indulged with a semi-private and unofficial reception, will have secured for him a better opportunity than otherwise he could have hoped for to participate in the charms, and to reciprocate the pleasing obligations, of family life in the Royal circle. It is there that he is likely most fully to gratify his paternal fondness and that he will find the widest area over which to commune in those views and aspirations, anxieties and hopes, which, however exalted a man's position may be, remain closest to the centre of his being. We take a deep interest in his visit, not only for his daughter's, but for the Queen's sake. His presence at Court may probably revive recollections associated with sorrow; but it will also strengthen and invigorate resolutions born to duty in the hour of that sorrow. Her Majesty's subjects rejoice in every event which presents a fresh occasion on which she may exhibit the beauty and force of her womanly character; and they have no doubt that in the society of such a man as the Emperor of Russia she will bear herself in a manner equally honourable to her qualities as a woman and a Queen.

But the Czar comes also as a guest to the nation, and, brief as his stay may be, he will probably come across many things which will excite his wonder, which will prompt him to reflection, and which will instruct his thoughts. This metropolis, for instance, whilst it can hardly be said to vie with others in external beauty, offers to every intelligent visitor from abroad many phenomena deserving of serious study. It is, perhaps, the largest agglomeration of inhabitants which the world contains within the same limited compass. Its municipal government is of the rudest and most insufficient character. Its public order, however, is seldom infringed upon. There is as entire safety for person and property within its closely-crowded circle as can be found elsewhere. Yet it is only here and there that a military uniform can be seen. It does not require any oppressive show of force or any all-pervasive action of police espionage to preserve in their due relation to one another the millions of inhabitants that dwell within a ten-mile radius of St. Paul's. No doubt, London has its roughs, as have other great capitals, but they are usually kept in order much less by organised force than by a prevalent public sentiment. The same observation in substance will apply to the entire country. Political freedom is the underlying secret of our popular quietude. The problem is both a curious and an interesting one to despotic Sovereigns.

There is another feature of English society which will probably attract the attention of our Imperial guest. He will see on every hand abounding illustrations of the magical effects resulting from our national industry. In his swift journey from Dover, the exquisitely-finished culture of the land over which he passes will have probably caught his attention. In the river which flows through the heart of London he may look upon a



commercial fleet such as can nowhere else be met with. In our manufacturing towns—should he deem it worth his while to visit any of them, or even within metropolitan precincts, should he choose not to go further—he may witness, perhaps, the most perfect specimens that can be found of organised human labour and of its myriad results. It is not to be expected that he will tread in the footsteps of Peter the Great, nor is it to be supposed that in the Empire over which he presides there are not similar wonders to be seen. But here, in the smallness of our territory and in our insular position, everything is compact, and may pass readily under view. It is, perhaps, the chief characteristic of these islands, and best worth seeing. He who has visited England and has failed to witness the main processes of her industry can hardly be said to have become acquainted with the country at all.

There is no need that we should further dilate upon the possibilities ranging within the narrow compass of this Imperial visit. Some people have ominously remarked that the Crimean War followed rather closely upon the visit of the Emperor Nicholas. In reply it may be suggested that history seldom, or never repeats itself. The object of the Emperor Alexander in becoming the guest of England is readily to be conjectured without ascribing it to any political motive. Few intelligent people in this country suspect that its purpose lies far beneath the surface. At present there are no inextricable diplomatic difficulties between England and Russia which the presence of the Emperor would be required to disentangle. The past of his reign should be some guarantee to us of the future. We do not conceal from ourselves that there are some delicate questions which it would be easy to push into dangerous prominence; but the English people, we think, will all the more heartily welcome the Czar's visit on account of their confident conviction that the amenities of family converse in the palace will, to some extent, contribute indirectly to the amicable solution in the council-chamber of any international differences that may now exist or may hereafter occur.

### THE COURT.

The Queen granted an interview on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, to Sir Francis Grant, president, and Mr. F. A. Eaton, secretary, of the Royal Academy of Arts, to present the annual report from the Academy and to submit the name of the new Academician, John Pettie, and those of the officers of the Royal Academy. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliott, G.C.B., Ambassador at Constantinople, and Lady Elliott dined with her Majesty.

The next day the Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath in the Audience-Room, when the following Knights Commanders received the honour of knighthood and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the military division of the second class of the order:—Captain John Edmund Commerell, R.N.; Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; Colonel John Cheetham M'Leod, and Deputy Surgeon-General Anthony Dickson Home. The Queen afterwards held a private investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, when Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., received the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the order. Colonel Francis Worgan Festing was also knighted, and invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the order. Princess Beatrice was present. Lady Churchill and Lady Abercromby dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmhurst. Her Majesty also visited the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon. The Queen travelled to and from Chiselmhurst by a special train upon the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways. Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Susan Melville, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Robert B. D. Morier, C.B., dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, officiated.

The Queen held a Council on Tuesday, at which were present the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Lord Chamberlain. The Premier, the Duke of Richmond, and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. The Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Joseph W. Bazalgette was knighted by the Queen. The Earl of Roden kissed hands on his appointment as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duchess of Wellington arrived at the castle. Lieutenant-General Biddulph dined with the Queen.

The Princess of Wales arrived at the castle on Wednesday. The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived at twenty-five minutes past ten p.m., and was received by the Queen at the grand entrance of the castle.

Her Majesty gave a state banquet on Thursday, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, in honour of her Imperial guest. The Earl of Roden has succeeded Viscount Torrington as Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian were present. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday.

The Prince visited the studio of Mr. L. Desanges in Stratford-place on Tuesday. His Royal Highness, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, dined with Earl Granville at Carlton House-terrace. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke were afterwards present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, on Saturday evening. The Duke held a meeting of the committee of the National Training School for Music on Monday at Buckingham Palace. Prince Christian was present. The Duke and Duchess were present in the evening at a ball given by Lady Clarence Paget in the west theatre of

the Royal Albert Hall. The members of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, of which the Duke is the commodore, have presented the Duchess with a bracelet. The Duke has appointed Captain John Clerk, late 4th Dragoon Guards, Equerry.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Argyll Lodge.

Prince Leopold has been initiated as a Freemason at Oxford by the Master of the Apollo University Lodge, Mr. F. P. Morrell, M.A., of St. John's College.

The Duchess of Cambridge purposes shortly to return to England from Strelitz. Her health continues to improve.

The Duc de Nemours has returned to Paris.

The Count de Paris has arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait held a reception on Saturday afternoon last, at Lambeth Palace, at which between 300 and 400 guests assembled.

The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia gave a dance at the French Embassy, at Albert-gate, yesterday (Friday) week, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duc de Nemours, Count d'Eu, the Duke of Teck, the members of the diplomatic corps, and about 500 of the élite of society, were present.

Entertainments have been given by the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penado, the Portuguese Minister and the Duchess of Saldanha, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Earl Granville, the Countess of Caledon, the Earl and Countess of Stair, the Countess of Newburgh, Earl and Countess Sydney, Lord Carlingford, and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Count and Countess Gerowski de Werzele, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Molesworth, Lady Dashwood, Lady William Graham, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Arthur Herve, Lady Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, Lord and Lady Headley, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Augustus and Miss Clifford, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

### THE CZAR'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

On Wednesday morning Gravesend was in a flutter of excitement; and the river was gay with pleasure-craft and a squadron of ironclads, assembled to greet his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia, who was expected to land at the pretty riverside town which received his daughter so warmly when her Imperial Highness came to England as the bride of the Duke of Edinburgh. But the Derjava, with the Czar on board, ran aground whilst attempting to leave Flushing late the previous night. The Duke of Edinburgh was at hand in the Trinity yacht Galatea; but the efforts made by the Galatea and two Dutch steamers to tug the Derjava off the sand-bank were fruitless. There she lay all night. When she floated off next morning, Dover, instead of Gravesend, was chosen for the landing-place. To Dover, accordingly, the Prince of Wales proceeded with the Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, in a special train from Charing-cross terminus, on Wednesday afternoon. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left the Lord Warden Hotel in the train for the landing-stage of the Admiralty Pier as the Imperial yachts with the Galatea were at last seen nearing Dover.

"It was pleasant (the *Times*' reporter says) to see, close to the window of the saloon-carriage, the happy face of the Duchess of Edinburgh, always turned towards the vessel which was bringing to her those she loved best. Her father she had not seen for three months, and though the Duke of Edinburgh had scarcely been absent for one round of the sun, that was still a long parting; for it was the first since the day when we had watched her as she stood by his side before the twin altars of the Winter Palace. At length the time came to stand ready at the water's edge, and on the arm of the Prince of Wales, and followed by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, and the very gay and numerous English and Russian suites, the Princess passed round to the landing-place and went down the crimson-carpeted stairs. When the yacht is still a quarter of a mile off it is easy to make out who it is that is standing on the starboard paddlebox. It needs no telescope to discover that he in the grey coat, with sleeves hanging loose, who looks steadily through his glasses at the landing-place, so well marked by its red drapery and by the throng of uniforms picked out in front by just one lady's dress, can be none other than the Emperor. The Russian naval uniform near him must be worn by the Grand Duke Alexis, and that is the Duke of Edinburgh upon the bridge by Captain Golosotchoff. As the yacht moved closer along the breakwater the Czar threw off his coat and came alone to the forward part of the paddlebox. The artist on the pier plies his pencil, for this is the moment; but he will never make a picture so pleasant and touching as the reality. The evening sun shone softly, and the Derjava lazily rose and fell as she surged through the water close by the pier-side. The Emperor looked tall and handsome in his Garter ribbon and General's uniform as he stood alone on the paddle-box—for even the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh had drawn back respectfully—kissing his hand repeatedly to his daughter, now very close to him, and inclining his head with gestures tenderly affectionate, but still preserving through all something of the grave and stately manner which never leaves him. Then came that tedious time when the vessel has touched the shore but yet one cannot land. The Emperor leant over the rail and spoke to the Grand Duchess. His eyes were full of tears, and his tender affection, not in the least concealed, and shown in a manner truly noble and dignified with all its eager earnestness, was touching to see. Nor did he forget the people who were cheering him so lustily a few feet off along the edge of the pier, for he repeatedly looked up to the line of their faces, and bowed to them again and again. Despite all the sailors could do the yacht crushed to pieces against the pier some of the rich gold moulding of her paddle-box; but at last all was arranged, and the Royal personages passed on board at a quarter to seven. The Emperor embraced his daughter fondly, and greeted the Princess. The Duke of Edinburgh, who wore his Black Sea Commodore's uniform and the St. Andrew ribbon, came forward to meet his wife, and, after a short interchange of greetings, the Imperial and Royal party retired to the Emperor's saloon. Telegrams announcing the safe arrival of the Czar were dispatched to the Queen and to the Empress of Russia, and the Emperor came presently on deck again, when the Prince of Wales presented to his Majesty Lord Torrington and the other members of the appointed suite."

The Czar, having received and acknowledged an address from the Mayor of Dover, then entered the special train with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Duke Alexis, and the English Princess. Windsor station, beautifully decorated for the occasion, was reached shortly after ten o'clock, when the Czar was welcomed to the Royal borough by Prince Christian,

Count Gleichen, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Mayor of Windsor. The Czar and his party, while the band played the Russian and English National Anthems, entered the open carriages sent from the castle by her Majesty. At various points torches were suddenly lighted as the procession passed, producing a novel and beautiful effect. The carriages were driven at a walk up the main street and into the Long Walk, under the George IV.'s gateway. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice received the Czar and Grand Duke at the Queen's entrance. A guard of honour of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

Owing to the late arrival of the Emperor at the castle the Royal dinner party was considerably delayed. Her Majesty entertained her illustrious guest in the Oak Room. The band of the 1st Life Guards was stationed in the Pavilion Quadrangle, and it was about midnight before it began to play, and still later before the Imperial and Royal guests retired.

On Thursday morning the Emperor, with the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, drove out and visited Frogmore. They afterwards visited the Albert Memorial Chapel and St. George's Chapel, where Sir G. J. Elvey, the organist, played several sacred pieces of music. The weather was fine, and in the afternoon the Imperial and Royal party drove through the park to Virginia Water.

### THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT CHELSEA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Saturday afternoon, opened the new portion of the Thames Embankment and esplanade, from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Bridge. We have repeatedly described and illustrated this useful work of London improvement. It was begun in August, 1871, by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The contractor, Mr. T. Webster, has executed his task, at a cost of £134,000, from the designs of Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.E., engineer to the board, and under the supervision of Mr. John Grant, assistant engineer. With a length of three-quarters of a mile, the new riverside road has a width of 70 ft., and is planted with small trees on both sides—not to mention the fine old elms of Cheyne-walk. It communicates with the new Albert Bridge over the river, at the bottom of Oakley-street. Beneath the road, as in the Victoria Thames Embankment, from Westminster to Blackfriars, runs the great low-level sewer, deeply embedded in concrete and earth. The river front is a granite wall, with a parapet. This completes the Thames Embankment of the Middlesex shore, four miles and a half, from Battersea to Blackfriars—all except a quarter of a mile between Millbank and the Houses of Parliament, which belongs to the Crown, and should at once be finished. The Emperor of Russia has grand quays on the Neva at St. Petersburg; but his Majesty will approve of our Thames quays in London.

The opening ceremony was not attended with much pomp. At the east end of the new Embankment there was a spacious pavilion. Tiers of seats for a thousand persons, rising on one side, accommodated those invited by the Metropolitan Board. Opposite were similar benches, for members of the two Houses, the City Corporation and other public bodies. In the middle was a narrow platform, with chairs of state for the Royal visitors. The Scots Fusilier Guards furnished a guard of honour. The Embankment was lined by three battalions of the Guards, the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Scots Fusiliers. Outside the pavilion were the 1st Middlesex (Engineer) Volunteers, the 2nd Middlesex, and the band of the Duke of York's Military School.

The Royal Duke and his Royal and Imperial Duchess came about half past five. They were accompanied, in the same carriage, by the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse. Four preceding carriages brought the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward; the Countess of Caledon, Lady in Waiting; General Lord Strathairn, Lord Torrington, Lady Mary Butler, Lord Alfred Paget, and others in attendance. There was an escort of Horse Guards. The Duke of Edinburgh wore his naval uniform, with the ribbon and star of the Garter, and that of the Russian Order of St. Catherine. Their route was from Buckingham Palace, through Eaton-square and Smeane-square, along King's-road, which was decorated with flags on masts, and Cheyne-walk, likewise made gay, to the west or further end of the new Embankment, still keeping the line of streets inside of it. At the Battersea Bridge end their Royal Highnesses were met by the chairman, Colonel Hogg, M.P., the deputy chairman, and other members of the Metropolitan Board, with the engineers and contractor. They, in open carriages, led the way for the Royal visitors along the Embankment, returning westward to the pavilion at its east end. The Right Hon. Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, was there in levée dress. The National Anthem was played, after firing a salute of artillery, when their Royal Highnesses alighted. Colonel Hogg read an address, to which a reply, prepared by Mr. Cross, was read by the Duke of Edinburgh, declaring the new Chelsea Embankment to be opened. It is proposed to call it the Alfred Embankment. A knighthood has been conferred upon Colonel Hogg, now Sir James Hogg, and likewise upon the chief engineer, henceforth Sir J. W. Bazalgette. He was the engineer, both of the Metropolitan Main Drainage system and of all the Thames Embankments.

Lord Castlemaine has been chosen a Representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of Baron Blayney, deceased.

Mr. Algernon Bertram Mitford has been appointed permanent secretary of the Board of Works and Public Buildings, vacant by the retirement of Mr. George Russell.

In the sale of Sir Edwin Landseer's remaining works and sketches during the past week, several were purchased by Messrs. Agnew on account of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. Engravings of them will appear in this Journal.

Mr. Arthur W. Peel has resigned the duties of "whip" to the Opposition in the House of Commons, owing to ill-health, and will be succeeded by the Right Hon. W. Adam, who, at the request of the leading members of the Liberal party, has consented to give his services in that capacity.

Mr. Justice Grove delivered judgment in the Poole election inquiry on Tuesday. He considered that, although no blame was attributable personally to Mr. Waring, agency had been clearly proved in the matter of treating. His Lordship therefore declared that Mr. Waring had not been duly elected, and ordered each side to pay its own costs.—The trial of the South Durham election petition has been postponed from the 22nd inst. to the 27th, and the venue has been removed from Durham to Darlington.—Application for leave to withdraw the petition against the return of the sitting members for Kerry has been granted by the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, the petitioners having submitted an affidavit to the effect that, in their belief, the acts of the returning officer had arisen simply from an error of judgment, and were not wilful.





THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: CARLIST SKETCHES FROM NAVARRE.





THE LATE PROFESSOR PHILLIPS.



HURRICANE AT THE ISLE OF MAURITIUS.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

In honour of the illustrious guest who is welcomed this week by our Queen and by the nation, we make his Portrait the subject of our special Engraving. The Emperor or Czar Alexander Nicholasievitch, Alexander II. of Russia, is fifty-six years of age, having been born April 29, 1818. He is son of the Emperor Nicholas, who died March 2, 1855; but his mother was a daughter of King Frederick William III. of Prussia. The present Czar, in 1841, married Princess Marie of Hesse, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse. They have one daughter—namely, her Royal and Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Edinburgh, born Oct. 17, 1853; and five sons—namely, the Csesarevitch Alexander, born in 1845; the Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; the Grand Duke Alexis, born 1850; the Grand Duke Sergius, 1857; and the Grand Duke Paul, 1860. The Czar has two sisters: one is the Queen of Wurtemberg; the other, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, has married Count Stroganow. He has three brothers—the Grand Duke Constantine, an Admiral; the Grand Duke Nicholas, a General of Engineers; and the Grand Duke Michael, a General of Artillery. We cannot here dwell upon the events of the Emperor's reign. It is enough to remember his great act of beneficence, the emancipation of twenty million serfs. In Europe, too, he has always been a friend of peace.

The Portrait is from a photograph by M. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

## A PICTURE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

It may fairly be claimed, for the *Illustrated London News* that it has done much to provide, by means of art, for the accurate and effective representation of historical events in our own day. The complete execution of this public service within the scope of an illustrated weekly newspaper, in the case of the late Ashantee War, has been generally acknowledged. Its Special Artist performed his task, during several months, with great fidelity and activity in furnishing the numerous sketches which were engraved for the earliest possible appearance in this Journal. But the Proprietors have felt that, with the opportunity of such materials as they possessed for the artistic delineation of the subject, a more conspicuous and permanent work should be produced. A picture of large size has therefore been painted by Mr. Desanges, whose reputation as an artist is associated with his treatment of other well-known subjects in British military history. The design in this instance was to present a scene of actual conflict, in which the leading officers of our small army on the Gold Coast should be seen engaged, as they were on the last days of January and the first days of February, in such bush-fighting struggles as won their way to Coomassie. The 42nd Highlanders, who formed the front line at Amoafu, appear here placed in direct conflict with the hidden foe lurking in the dense jungle of the tropical forest. A roof of foliage overhangs the entire ground. Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by Colonel Greaves, his Chief of the Staff, stands in the middle, receiving a report or giving an order. The General has sat to Mr. Desanges for his portrait expressly for this work, as several of the other officers introduced in it have also done. Colonel Sir John M'Leod, Colonel Scott, and the late Major Baird, of the 42nd, appear in the picture; the last-mentioned officer, who was wounded, is being carried off the field. Among the others are Lord Gifford resting a few minutes, after his return from a scouting excursion; and Captain the Hon. H. Wood. Many figures of the native fighting-men, carriers, and woodcutters employed on our side, enhance the picturesque variety of grouping. But the British officers and soldiers are clad in their simple dress of grey tweed, with the sun-helmet which they all wore in this campaign. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, called at the studio of Mr. Desanges to see the picture last Tuesday.

It is intended to open a public exhibition in a week or two, of which due announcement will be made. This picture will be accompanied by a numerous collection of original sketches, drawn in different parts of the world, during ten or twelve years past, or from an earlier date, by the Artists of the *Illustrated London News*. They comprise a wide range of topics which have in turn engrossed public attention, and some of which, by their great social or political importance, will demand remembrance in future. Scenes and incidents of the most varied interest, wild landscapes, views of towns or buildings, and examples of the life of many foreign nations, are included in the exhibition.

It will further comprise a number of curious articles, brought home from the Gold Coast by the Special Artist of this Journal and his friends. Furniture, dress, weapons, and ornaments of the Ashantee nation, some from the palace of King Coffee Callee, are in the collection. There are swords of state, with cumbersome hilts elaborately carved, and broad blades of singular patterns; maces or wands of official dignity; robes of striped cotton cloth; knives, daggers, cups, and spoons; bracelets and other ornaments of silver or copper; pipes for smoking tobacco, a household vessel of wood studded with brass nails, several well-made stools, fetters for the ankles of a slave, iron pincers for torture; old flint guns, with belts and pouches for ammunition; various trinkets of native metal-work, and fetish devices carried on the person for good luck. These miscellaneous things are perhaps worth looking at, while the Ashantee War is fresh in the mind.

## THE LATE PROFESSOR PHILLIPS, F.R.S.

The death of this eminent man of science, as lately mentioned, was occasioned by a fall on the staircase at All Souls' College, Oxford; but he was seventy-three years of age. He became a geologist under the guidance of his uncle, Mr. William Smith, one of the first founders of English geology. From 1815 to 1824 John Phillips was employed with William Smith in mapping the strata of England and Wales, and in minutely noting their structure through twenty shires. He appeared as a lecturer in London while holding the appointment of keeper of the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. In 1831, at York, and in 1832, at Oxford, he took an active part in the meetings of the British Association. This he continued to do in subsequent years, as one of the official secretaries, assisting in the editorship of twenty-five volumes, at least, of its proceedings. He occupied the chair of geology at King's College, London, and in the University of Dublin. Among his best known works we may mention his "Guide to Geology," his "Palaeozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somersetshire," his "Geology of the Neighbourhood of Oxford," his "Memoir of William Smith," his "Life on the Earth," and the "Treatise on Geology," which occupies two volumes of the well-known cabinet cyclopaedia of Dr. Lardner. He was also the contributor of very many geological and other scientific articles to at least three most comprehensive cyclopedias, and he published very useful geological maps of Yorkshire and of the British Isles. In 1858-9 he held the presidential

chair of the Geological Society. When illness forbade Dean Buckland to continue his geological lectures at Oxford, the late Mr. Strickland was appointed deputy-reader, or professor of that science, in that University. On his death, twenty years ago, Professor Phillips succeeded to that office; and on the demise of Dr. Buckland he succeeded to the vacant chair. He was learned in physics, astronomy, zoology, and most of the natural sciences.

The Portrait of Professor Phillips is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

## HURRICANE AT MAURITIUS.

The island colony of Mauritius has been visited by a severe hurricane which, commencing on March 26, only terminated on the 30th. This was at an unusually late period; and in the very advanced state of the sugar-canes it is feared that it will prove most disastrous to the growing crop. Much damage was sustained by the shipping in the harbour of Port Louis, where many of the principal warehouses and stores were unroofed. On the 28th the French barque Picard was totally wrecked on the north-east coast. She was from Singapore, with timber and fifty-four Chinese passengers, of whom three, with two of the crew, were drowned. The Chrysolite, from Madagascar, with bullocks, was, on the same day, wrecked on the south-east coast; the cargo and eleven of the crew were lost. We are indebted to an eye-witness for a sketch of the harbour of Port Louis during the storm. In the foreground is a schooner totally wrecked at her moorings. To the right is the French Messageries Maritimes mail-steamer Duplex, with full steam up to ease her moorings. Being skilfully handled, this steamer escaped with trifling damage, although, as represented in the sketch, she was at one time in danger of being set adrift, the schooner Sarcelle having drifted across her bow chain moorings. Next the schooner is the ship Shannon, belonging to Messrs. Blyth, Greene, and Co., of London. She had but two days previously arrived from that port with a valuable cargo. Happily, this vessel rode out the storm well, and sustained no damage. Next the Shannon is the Glasgow ship Hartfield, which at one time took the ground, but received only slight injury. Next in the view is seen the barque B. B. Greene, belonging to the same owners as the Shannon. This vessel is seen aground, but she was afterwards floated off, with but little damage. In the background are the mountains which surround the town and harbour of Port Louis. To the right is the Signal mountain, which is 996 ft. high, and to the left the mountain known as the Pouce, 2493 ft. high. To the extreme right is Fort William, at the entrance of the harbour.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

A set of Illustrations, from sketches by our Artist in the camp at Somorostro, appeared in our last publication, showing the entrenched position of the Carlists near Bilbao, up to the time of their conquest by Marshal Serrano and Marshal Concha. We also gave an illustration of one of the batteries constructed by the army of the National Spanish Government to attack the Carlist position at San Pedro de Abanto. The redoubt of San Candido, at the neighbouring village of Las Carreras, is represented in two more sketches, furnished by the same correspondent.

We are enabled, in the mean time, by the aid of Mr. W. H. B. Warner, who has lately been at the Carlist head-quarters in Navarre, to make a page of engraved sketches from that part of the country. Elizondo, a little town of 1300 inhabitants, is half way between Bayonne and Pampeluna, by the middle road, through the fertile valley of Baztan, amidst fine woods of beech, oak, and chestnut, with clear trout-streams. There are two other roads to the south from Bayonne; one by the sea-coast, through San Juan de Luz and Irun; the other more easterly, over the Pyrenees to Roncesvalles, where Charlemagne and our Prince Edward Plantagenet, at distant periods of romantic history, led their armies into Spain. Mr. Warner, being at Elizondo on the 13th ult., made two sketches of that place. One is a view of the town, upon the banks of its small river; the other shows a battalion of Carlist troops about to enter the church.

It is but a few miles out of the way to the famous Pass of Roncesvalles, in a majestic region of mountains and forests, ascended on the French side from St. Pied du Port. Every student of the old legends of chivalry will associate with this place the name of Roland, sometimes called Orlando, that Achilles of the middle ages in Western Europe. But, leaving the road through the Pyrenees, if the traveller goes by the coast he soon reaches Irun; and this is not far from the reputed field of a great battle with the Moors, as Milton says,

Where Charlemagne with all his peerage fell,  
At Fontarabia.

The battle, indeed, was fought in 778, but the great Frankish Roman Emperor was not killed there. It is also doubtful whether his nephew Roland, the doughty paladin who blew such a big blast with the horn, was really slain at Roncesvalles. Mr. Warner's pencil, however, sets before us the picturesque situation of Fuenterrabia (as the Spaniards now spell it), a town of 3000 persons, on the river Bidassoa, three miles below Irun. This river, crossed by a railway bridge from the French village of Hendaye, is the well-known boundary of Spain. When Mr. Warner passed there, the bridge was barricaded, and so were the streets of the neighbouring Spanish towns and villages, as the Carlists had recently been driven away from them. The railway had been cut by the Carlists, and the mode of travelling from Bayonne was in the diligence, with mules.

The Republican or National Government troops, which occupied Irun, appear in one sketch, with local volunteers, forming their ranks in the square of the Hôtel de Ville, to march out and fight the Carlists. The regular troops are Carabiniers; their uniform is a blue overcoat and blue trousers with red stripes. The volunteers wear the round red Basque cap, very loose red trousers, and long brown gaiters. The windows of the building are closed by shutters, with loopholes for musketry, to prepare for its defence. Another sketch represents the gate at the entrance to Irun, with soldiers on guard; the custom-house is on the right hand. This town, which has 6000 inhabitants, is the first railway station in Spain. The neighbourhood should be interesting to an Englishman, not for Charlemagne, but for the sake of Wellington's performance here in 1813, when he turned the French, under Soult, fairly out of Spain. Those events were cited by us on a former occasion. Mr. Ford, in Murray's most entertaining "Handbook," notes every point of local history. A recent description of "Biarritz and the Basque Countries," by Count Henry Russell, is also to be commended. Mr. Stanford, at Charing-cross, is the publisher of this book.

Mr. Henry Fowler has been appointed receiver-general for the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

The death is announced of M. Arup, aged eighty-one, Primate of the Church of Norway and Bishop of Christiania.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 14.

The Duc de Broglie is evidently a firm believer in the truth of the old proverb that, if speech is silver, silence is golden, the summer Session of the National Assembly, which has just opened at Versailles, having been inaugurated without the customary Presidential message, to which one was always wont to look forward during M. Thiers's sojourn at the helm of the State. The reason of this is that the situation of the present Government has become so precarious that a single adjective wrongly placed might alone suffice to unite against it both Right and Left, and lead to fatal consequences. In such a dilemma to say nothing was naturally the prudent course to adopt. It is only by prolonging the present imbroglio that the Prime Minister and his colleagues can hope for an extension of their lease of power.

The chief incident of the opening sitting was the reading of a letter by which M. Piccon, the Separatist deputy for Nice, resigns his seat. It was an equivocally-worded document, and was received with silent contempt. M. Costa de Beauregard, another deputy for Savoy, however, ascended the tribune after it had been read, and protested in energetic language against the unpatriotic conduct of his ex-colleague. The Constitutional project of the Government, which, it is rumoured, will be laid on the table to-day, comprises, it is said, some twenty articles, concerning the passing of only one of which the Cabinet is reported to be at all anxious. This article regulates the transmission of powers in the event of the Marshal MacMahon's decease previous to Nov. 19, 1880, when the Septennat expires, and specifies that in such an event the President of the Upper Chamber is to assume the executive authority and to convoke both Chambers without delay. The latter, in these circumstances, are to sit together as a constitutional congress, appoint a new chief of the State, and determine the nature and extent of his powers. The other articles of the project enumerate the special electors of different categories who are to be intrusted with the choice of the members of the Upper Chamber and the functions and attributes of this body, which will only differ from other Upper Chambers in this peculiarity, that it will be invested with the right of dissolving Parliament at the request of, or after consultation with, the Executive Power. The project will be, in all probability, referred to the same Commission that recently prepared the new electoral law. It is, of course, extremely doubtful whether it will be voted, and it is certainly not of a nature to conciliate the caballers of the Extreme Right. Apropos of the latter, it has transpired that the Marquis de Lur-Saluces and M. de la Bouillerie interviewed the Count de Chambord on their behalf during the recess, but that the Prince declined to entertain any overtures that did not take for basis the declaration of principles he made last autumn.

A terrible fire occurred, last Monday night, in the vicinity of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Ten large houses, inhabited almost exclusively by workmen and their families, were burnt to the ground in the course of a few hours, in spite of all the efforts of the firemen. Temporary lodgings, however, were furnished for the victims by the police; and on Tuesday morning the President of the Republic and Madame de MacMahon visited the scene of the calamity, and at once ordered the fitting up of several soup-kitchens. It is estimated that one hundred families have been deprived of shelter by the accident.

Scarcely a week passes in Paris without being signalled by the arrest of some celebrity of the financial world. Not long ago M. Collet-Meygret, ex-senator and a police functionary of the Second Empire, was imprisoned on various charges of fraud; and a few days since M. Troncin Dumersan, the organiser of several French industrial exhibitions, and at one time a secretary of M. Thiers, was arrested for forgery. We now learn that the director of a well-known Paris gas company has met with a similar fate, on the charge of swindling the shareholders out of no less than £400,000; while the son-in-law of a deputy has been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for defrauding a provincial comptoir-d'escompte of which he was manager.

In resuming my remarks on the Paris salon, I may begin by alluding to the comparative absence of those vast canvases adapted solely to public galleries, which, under the Second Empire, used wellnigh to line the walls of the so-called "Salon d'Honneur." Of the few which are exhibited this year, by far the most important is the rendering, by a Polish artist, of an incident in the palmy days of Polish history, when a King of Poland, of Hungarian origin, could exact the abject submission of the semi-civilised Czar of Muscovy. The subject of the picture is the reception of the envoys sent by Ivan the Terrible to Stephen Bathari, encamped with his army before Pskow. The Polish King, in picturesque national costume and impassive as a statue, is seated in his tent, surrounded by his Generals and Ministers, his drawn sword lying across his knees, and a huge bear's skin spread beneath his feet, seemingly indifferent to the offering of bread and salt which the scared Muscovite Envoys, down on their knees in the snow, in all their barbaric finery, humbly tender him in token of the submission of the terrible Czar, their master. The Papal Ambassador, in consideration of Ivan having promised that he and all his people will embrace the Roman Catholic faith, pleads with the Polish King on their behalf. The subject is treated not so much in accordance with rigid archaic rules as with a Rubens-like luxuriance of grouping and accessories, with, however, far more individual character among the various actors in the scene than the facile Flemish painter would have considered it necessary to introduce. The artist, M. Matejko of Cracow, has, unquestionably, produced a striking work, every figure in which appears to have been carefully studied, but to which the serious exception can be taken that the theatrical element is too dominant. His picture, in fact, might well pass for the set scene in some historical drama north of the Vistula or the Neva.

The French salon, for years past, has been indebted for some of its more remarkable works to the contributions of foreigners either studying at Paris or else anxious for the approval of the higher French critical authorities upon their productions; and although since the war half a score of German artists of repute have ceased sending pictures for exhibition, there are still no lack of Continental painters whose works help to vary the monotony of the national pencil. This year two remarkable pictures are exhibited by a Hungarian artist named Munkacsy, the one entitled "Les Rodeurs de Nuit," the other "Le Mont de Piété." In the former subject four night birds of very different and well indicated types are being conducted early in the morning by a couple of soldiers to the police post. The scene is doubtless laid in Pesth, as the foremost prisoner wears the well-known long, white-braided coat common among the Hungarian peasantry. A group of gossiping market-women appear to be recognising one or more of the culprits, at whom some children on their way to early school, and a gawky girl carrying a baby, stare in mute amazement. A more decided recognition, however, awaits one of the delinquents, to all appearances a decent-looking working man, who cravenly



shrinks from the horrified gaze of his humble fiancée, accidentally passing by, market-basket on arm, as the party advances down the narrow, dingy street. The story is sufficiently well told, and all the actors in it appear to have been individually studied. The picture, which is painted in a loose, dashing style, is marred, however, by its extreme depth of effect, more especially by the uniform blackness of the shadows. In the companion subject, which apparently represents a Parisian *mont de piété*, the various figures have evidently been studied with the same conscientious care; still, a little exaggeration is shown in grouping together so many distinctly typical characters as this interior of a Parisian pawn-broking establishment introduces us to.

## SPAIN.

After much discussion and difficulty a new Cabinet has been formed at Madrid. It is composed as follows:—General Zabala, President of the Council and Minister of War; Señor Sagasta, Minister of the Interior; Señor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Comacho, Minister of Finance; Señor Alonso Martínez, Minister of Justice; Señor Alonso Colmenares, Minister of Public Works; Señor Romero Ortiz, Minister of Colonies; and Señor Arias, Minister of Marine.

Bilbao, as soon as it was relieved by the Republican forces, was completely revictualled. The Carlists are in force on the north side of the town. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation ascribing the defeat at Somorrostro to treachery. The Carlist blockade of San Sebastian is maintained, and several battalions have been sent to Tolosa. A strong division of Republican troops has disembarked at San Sebastian. We hear from Madrid that in Catalonia the remnants of several Carlist bands have been dispersed by the Republican troops, both sides having suffered severely; while, according to a despatch received by the military representative in London of Don Carlos, the Carlist troops have gained a great victory on the Casenas road over the Republicans. The latter are said to have lost 300 prisoners and about 350 in killed and wounded.

## HOLLAND.

A kind of political "silver wedding" has been celebrated in Holland; King William III. has reigned twenty-five years, and in honour of the occasion the Hague has been brilliant with Royal banquets and popular fêtes. On Monday the Royal family passed through the streets, which were gaily decorated and thronged with spectators, by whom they were enthusiastically received. His Majesty afterwards appeared on the balcony of the palace and was loudly cheered. Special services were held at the new church in Amsterdam, on Tuesday, in the presence of the King and Queen, to celebrate His Majesty's jubilee. A cantata was sung by a chorus of four hundred voices. Afterwards the King received and replied to addresses from both Chambers and from the Mayor. The King, the members of the Royal family, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar were present on Wednesday night at a gala performance at the theatre. The Ministers and Diplomatic Body were also present, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The King has requested that a national subscription, which was to be offered to him as a gift from the people, should be distributed among the invalids and veterans of the army. In a proclamation which he has issued to his subjects he thanks them for the attachment they have so long displayed towards himself and his dynasty.

The Second Chamber of the States-General has voted, by a majority of 64 to 6, the bill of M. van Houten prohibiting the employment in factories of children under twelve.

## ITALY.

Notwithstanding exceedingly bad weather, the opening of the International Flower Show at Florence, on Monday, passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The ceremony was performed by King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty was accompanied by several of the Ministers and by the members of the Corps Diplomatique. Nearly 300 botanists from all parts of the world were present, besides a large number of foreign visitors. The show took place in the new market, a splendid building. Professor Ancona read a discourse in which he traced the history of horticulture in Florence. The King expressed his gratification with the exhibition, and spoke with several of the principal botanists present.

Wednesday being the Pope's birthday, his Holiness received the congratulations of the cardinals, prelates, and numerous Italian and foreign personages.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved, without debate, the statistical tax proposed by the Government upon imported or exported merchandise.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William has begun his annual regimen at Wiesbaden. He left Berlin late yesterday week, passing through Frankfurt on the following morning. Here he was heartily cheered. Wiesbaden was loyally decorated, and the people loudly testified their pleasure at his return. His Majesty drives out every day, and in the evening visits the theatre. On Wednesday there was a public drive in his Majesty's honour.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament, yesterday week, the bill supplementing the law upon the training and appointment of the Catholic clergy was read the second time, with the addition of clauses accepted by the Minister of Public Worship vesting the right of appointment in church patrons or the general body of the laity; and on Saturday it passed the third reading of the bill relative to the administration of vacant bishoprics by 25 votes against 95. The House rejected a motion proposed by Herr Windthorst to refer the bill to a committee. The bill supplementing the law on the training and appointment of Catholic priests was also read the third time.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The bills regulating the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria and the contributions to be made towards an ecclesiastical fund for covering the expense of Catholic worship have received the Imperial sanction.

After having rejected a proposal to constitute cadres of landwehr cavalry regiments, the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath voted the National Defence Bill on Thursday week, and the session was thereupon prorogued.

Hungary is about to have its turn of ecclesiastical legislation. The Minister of Public Worship and a Committee of the Diet have declared themselves favourable to the principle of obligatory civil marriage.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Ghyezy, Minister of Finance, made his financial statement, according to which a sum of 42,000,000 fl. is required in the Budget for 1874 to meet the uncovered expenditure of 1873. He asked for authority to issue the second half of the loan of 153,000,000 fl., and stated that another loan of equal amount would possibly be required. In order to regulate the financial situation up to 1876, he proposed successive sales of public property, but the retention of the State forests. He also proposed the sale of various Government industrial undertakings, and, if necessary, of the State railways. The Loan Bill was referred to the Financial Committee.

## GREECE.

The Chamber has been dissolved, and new elections are to take place on July 1.

## AMERICA.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the Geneva Award Bill was adopted, and the clause excluding insurance companies from benefiting under the award was restored.

A compromise has been proposed to the rival Governors of Arkansas by the Attorney-General. Mr. Brooks accepted this proposal, but Mr. Baxter, the nominee of the Republicans, rejected it. The only other resource was to convene the State Legislature, which the Attorney-General did for the 25th inst. Another skirmish occurred on Tuesday between the Democratic and Republican factions, in which several persons were killed and wounded. The Government troops succeeded, however, in stopping the fighting.

While we in England have been shivering with cold, intense heat has been felt in New York, the thermometer registering on one day 94 deg. in the shade.

New crevasses have appeared in the banks of the Mississippi, caused by the great floods.

Every prospect of a successful issue is said to be afforded by the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty proceeding between the United States and the Canadian Government.

## CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons the Premier has given notice of a resolution embodying the New Canadian Pacific Railway scheme. He proposes to reserve the right of constructing and working the line as a Government undertaking or by private contract. For any section contracted for, the Government will grant a subsidy of 10,000 dols. and 20,000 acres of land per mile, and a guarantee of 4 per cent interest on the agreed price.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy's weekly telegram, dated May 9, reports:—"No material change. Further fall of rain has facilitated sowings. General upward tendency of prices continues. Transport of grain complete everywhere, except in Eastern Tirhoot and on the Brahmapootra. Everything progressing more favourably than was anticipated. Total known famine deaths, including those already reported, twenty-two."

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—"Reports up to the 9th inst. show that distress is spreading in South Tirhoot and Singhbhum. Portions of Maunbhum previously considered safe require relief urgently. The landless classes there have consumed their last stocks, and even the seed grain. Smallpox and cholera are very frequent. The early rice is promising in Dinagore and Purneah, but in Rungpore it is perishing. In Rajeshaye and Moorshedabad the land is panting for rain. The heat is intense."

A despatch to the *Daily News*, dated Durbungah, Tuesday, says that a feeling of hopefulness and confidence prevails.

A telegram from Calcutta, dated Wednesday, received through Reuter's agency, states:—"According to the latest reports from the famine districts 134,200 persons are employed on the relief works, 200,000 are receiving charitable relief, and 450,200 are supported by advance or sales of grain. Piecework is being gradually enforced for able-bodied individuals. The condition of the people generally is better than in February in consequence of the active measures of relief. Severe distress, however, occasionally breaks out, requiring constant vigilance on the part of the authorities, upon whom the natives generally depend to remedy all deficiencies. The rainfall has been generally beneficial in North Behar, although insufficient to allay native anxieties respecting the next crop. Three hundred thousand tons of grain have been carried to the north from the banks of the Ganges; 50,000 now remain to be conveyed. Village inspection and relief are completely organised in the worst districts, and are being extended where required."

An extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chamber at Bucharest has been opened by the President of the Ministry with a Message from Prince Charles.

Famine continues to make fearful ravages in the district of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, and the Turkish Government is making all possible effort to relieve the distress.

The marriage of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg with the Grand Duchess Vera was splendidly celebrated at Stuttgart, yesterday week, in presence of the Court, the Czar, and a large circle of distinguished guests.

Sir Andrew Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlements, on returning to Singapore from an expedition up the river Linga, reports that the boats of three of her Majesty's ships attacked a number of piratical stockades and destroyed them.

By the arrival of the *Volta* from the West Coast of Africa we learn that the last of the Houssa men arrived at Lagos on April 20 from the Ashantee expedition. Lieutenant John Jumbo and the remainder of the Bonny contingent were received at Bonny with all the honours.

Advices from Chili by telegram, via New York, state that Captain Hyde, of the steamer *Tacna*, which recently capsized, having been imprisoned by the Chilean authorities, Mr. Rumbold, the British Minister, has demanded his release and an indemnity of £25,000. The Minister has furthermore intimated that, if these terms are not complied with, he shall ask for his passports.

Startling intelligence has been received in New York, and telegraphed thence to London, to the effect that Mr. Magee, British Vice-Consul at San José, Guatemala, had received 200 lashes, by order of Gonzales, commandant of that city, and was only saved from further torture, which was to have been followed by capital execution, by the timely arrival of Government troops. The commandant, in attempting to escape to an American steamer, was severely wounded, and would, it was thought, be executed.

In the account we published last week of the Roman Coliseum near Tunis we inadvertently represented Mr. F. Ritchie, the gentleman who sent us the views, as a photographic artist. Mr. Ritchie was a private gentleman travelling for his health, and his skill as an amateur photographer was only one of the many accomplishments that endeared him to his numerous friends. It was with the deepest regret we heard of his untimely death only a few months after he wrote to us.

The composition of the new Parliament, a third part of which consists of fresh personnel, with the recent changes of Ministerial and other office-holders, demanded almost the re-compiling of some useful books of reference. "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" for 1874, edited by Mr. R. H. Mair, was prepared within six weeks to meet this requirement. Its completeness and correctness may be relied upon, and it contains much authentic biographical information, with particulars of genealogy and heraldry not elsewhere to be found in one small volume. The illustrations represent above a thousand armorial bearings of different families. "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," with records of secured accuracy concerning all the members of the House of Commons, their constituents, and their elections, is known to be a work of the highest authority and greatest utility in this department.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alder, Herbert, to be Rector of Stevenston.  
Aldham, H. V.; Rector of Bocomocum-Broad oak.  
Atkinson, Francis Home; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew Minley.  
Collier, C.; Vicar of Alton, Hants.  
Colling, J.; Perpetual Curate of Seaham Harbour.  
Dickinson, A. B.; Curate of Wyre Piddle; Vicar of Old Radnor.  
Dover, Thomas Birkett; Incumbent of St. Agnes', Kennington Park.  
Drought, A. C.; Vicar of Winchmore-hill, Edmonton, Middlesex.  
French, Mark Dyer; Vicar of Appledore-with-Ebony, Kent.  
Gardiner, R.; Rector of Bretherton, Lancashire.  
Gedge, J. W.; Preacher for the Surrey Diocesan Society.  
Hawkins, C. F.; Curate of Dunham-with-Ragnall and Darlton.  
Hirst, William; Perpetual Curate of Cumberworth, Huddersfield.  
Leigh, Walter; Curate of St. Margaret's at Cliffe-with-West Cliffe, Kent.  
Lloyd, S. W.; Rector of Barham, Kent.  
Robins, Arthur; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Rossmore.  
Strettell, Alfred B.; Vicar of St. Martin's with St. Paul's, Canterbury.  
Vincent, Marshall C.; Curate of Lindridge, Tenbury.

The Convocation of York will meet for business on Friday next, the 22nd inst., at ten o'clock.

The new Church of St. Gabriel, Newington-butts, was consecrated last Saturday afternoon.

The Archdeacon of London held the annual visitation of his clergy at St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. W. H. Carpendale, late Vicar of Naseby, has been presented with a handsome marble timepiece, a silver salver, biscuit-case, and toast-rack, by the parishioners, in token of their sincere regard and esteem, and in recognition of valued services rendered while Vicar.

Messrs. John Foster and Sons, of Bradford, have recently erected in the parish of Egton, Yorkshire (where they have purchased an estate), handsome schools and house, at a cost of £1500. They have also given £800 and a site for a new church. A church is in course of erection at Lightcliffe, in the West Riding, by Major Foster, Cliffe Hill, a member of the same family. It will cost £5000.

The number of emigrants has been so great lately in ships from the Thames that the stock of books at St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission has been severely taxed, and gifts of Bibles, Prayer-books, magazines, and illustrated periodicals are much wanted. They are carried free by goods-train from Bricklayers' Arms station, London, to the above mission at Gravesend, where the mission clergy visit the ships. Last year the mission received and distributed upwards of £1000 worth of books among sailors and emigrants, and provided books for service in many ships. Within the last six weeks nearly one hundred children have been baptized at Gravesend on board emigrant-ships.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The hebdomadal council at Oxford has decided that the Encomia for 1875 shall take place on Wednesday, June 9. On Tuesday the degree of D.D. honoris causa was conferred upon the Rev. William West Jones, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Bishop-Designate of Capetown. In the same convocation letters from the Chancellor, nominating Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., of St. John's College, to the office of deputy high steward of the University, was communicated to the House. Dr. Hill, being present, after making the usual declaration, was admitted to office by the Vice-Chancellor.

At a meeting of the Sedgwick memorial committee, held at Cambridge, on Tuesday—Professor Humphry in the chair—it was reported by the treasurers that more than £10,000 had been promised, of which £9000 had been paid, for the purpose of erecting a geological museum bearing the name of the late Professor, with a personal memorial of the Professor. The Winchester reading prizes for 1874 have been awarded as follows:—1, C. S. Kenny, Downing; 2, F. B. Sowter, Corpus. Dr. J. J. S. Perowne, Fellow of Trinity, has been appointed Lady Margaret's preacher for the ensuing year. The late Mr. Jonas Cressingham, M.A., of Trinity Hall, who died last month, by his will has bequeathed £500 Consols to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, the interest to be applied annually as a prize for an essay.

At a Convocation of the University of London, on Tuesday, a resolution in favour of permitting women to take degrees was carried, after an animated debate, by 51 to 65.—Presentation Day passed off on Wednesday with éclat, Earl Granville presiding as Chancellor, and Mr. Lowe, Sir John Lubbock, and Dr. Carpenter taking part in the proceedings.

The annual election of scholars was held at Westminster on Tuesday, and resulted in the election to Christ Church student-ships of H. S. Otter, Q.S.; W. A. L. P. Evans, Q.S.; and E. G. B. Phillimore. To Trinity College, Cambridge, of E. H. Holthouse and H. L. Randall. The Triplet Exhibitions were obtained by A. W. Wms. Wynn and E. H. Holthouse. The annual dinner in hall was attended by a very large party of Old Westminsters.

Professor Owen, on Tuesday, distributed the prizes and certificates of honour awarded to the successful students at King's College, London.

A gift of £2400 has been made to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, for the purpose of providing scholarships which are to have the name of "the Squire Scholarships," in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Squire, of the Royal Engineers.

Mr. P. W. J. Warren, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Berwick-on-Tweed.

## "STILL IN SIGHT."

In catalogues of picture exhibitions it often happens that the works the least worth while talking about have the longest description and quotations appended to their titles. So perhaps it may be said that, generally, the merit of a picture is in inverse ratio to the amount of remark that may be, or at least need be, made about it. The original of our illustration is a case in point; the picture is a good one, and the pencil and graver have done their task too well to require aid from the pen. When we add that it is by E. Vervier, the Dutch painter, and that the scene is probably laid on the Scheveningen coast—that favourite haunt of so many of M. Vervier's compatriots, and of the neighbouring Belgian painters; that the picture was exhibited, two years ago, at the Brussels salon, and last year at the London International Exhibition—what more is there necessary to say? The reader will know that the departure of a little fleet of fishing-boats is a very common event on that coast; that almost any day you may see such small groups as here watching while the sails are "still in sight"—watching the frail boats that carry far out of view, over that sometimes so treacherous North Sea, husband, and son, and father—carrying them away, perchance, never to return! There is nothing, however, in this picture to suggest apprehension—the perils of the deep are not even hinted; yet always these pictures of humble fisher-life seem to possess a degree of pathos, however latent.





"STILL IN SIGHT" BY E. VERVIER.  
FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Everyone knows what a horror the House of Commons, as a body and in the abstract, has of corrupt practices at elections, but that nevertheless somehow after every election there is a good deal of "that same" to be inquired into. It was in the most exalted virtuous mood that the House one evening lately discussed the propriety of punishing peccant constituencies by suspending writs for certain boroughs which had been reported by election Judges as indulging in eccentricities with regard to voting. A legal member—to wit, Mr. C. E. Lewis—brought on a motion against Stroud, hitherto considered sans reproche, which, though asking for the suspension of the writ for a short time, evidently had an ulterior object—namely, that of the issue of a Commission of Inquiry. It cannot be said that the proposal was received with favour; but it produced a delicious complication of opinion amongst the lawyer members. Arguing by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detected, he sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by a technical interpretation of a statute. It was with immense glee and chuckling that Mr. Staveley Hill, having for once discovered a point, launched it at the ex-Attorney-General; while Mr. Forsyth, who intervenes in every discussion, happily with brevity, was caught in a legal mesh by Sir Vernon Harcourt, and tumbled considerably. In the upshot, good opportunity was afforded to Mr. Disraeli, in his half solemn, half mocking way, to twit the "gentlemen of the long robe," as barrister members are Parliamentarily designated, with their perhaps not uncommon divergence of opinion.

First appearances in debate this Session are always more or less noticeable, and something may be here said of one or two. A discussion on the dwellings of the working classes in London was an appropriate occasion for Sir Sidney Waterlow to make his debut. It is well known that no man has a better right, both from an experienced and a benevolent point of view, to speak on this subject than he. But those who did not happen to hear him speechify when he was Lord Mayor were not aware that as a speaker he is an elocutionist, not in the declamatory sense of that word, but because of the clearness, neatness, and balance of his sentences, the easy flow of his utterance, and the earnestness, combined with calmness, of his demeanour. The new member for Buckingham, Mr. Egerton Hubbard, has made his first essay, and, though he was quiet and unpretentious, in a certain sense he may have been said to have been in the clouds—that is, his subject was meteorology—and therefore to the greatest number of his audience he was nebulous. The neophyte Irish members are coming out in fair numbers. The latest first appearance has been Mr. Richard Smyth, of Londonderry, who is a sympathiser with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and would deal with intemperance after the manner of that quasi-philanthropist. He wants to begin with shutting up all drinking-houses in Ireland on Sundays. His speech was very good, and amusing, owing to the peculiar way in which he dealt with his subject and his unintentionally droll way of putting his points. It was difficult to understand at times whether he was a hater of liquor or not; and of a surety he spoke of the national drink of Ireland with tenderness and even affection—in the abstract, of course. Parenthetically, it may be said here that the magnificent Major Purcell O'Gorman has exhibited himself as a humourist in a novel and artistic way, for he may be said to have executed a practical joke. It was in this wise. He had on the paper a question which was worded slightly after the manner of his speaking style. When he was called, most of the members put themselves into the easiest attitudes for bursting with laughter; some were on the grin, and one or two, more enthusiastic than the rest, actually laughed out before Mr. O'Gorman opened his lips. He, however, in a low voice, merely referred the Minister whom he was to interrogate to the question he had on the paper, without reading it in terms—by the way, a bad custom which is on the increase, as it renders necessary the reading and the giving the answer together by the official whose duty it is to reply. There was manifest disappointment—so overt that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was to respond, chimed in with the humour of the House, and requested Mr. O'Gorman to read out his question. He, doubtless chuckling at the mortification of the gaping crowd that was awaiting the tickling which was expected, gabbled over the interpellation in the most common-place manner—thus, to use a slangy but expressive word, "selling" the audience.

It is believed that we have had the very last debate on the state of the Navy, and that was vivacious and nearly hot. In some respects there was a sameness in its character, for the disputants were the same; and there was a touch of the *toujours perdrie* in listening to Sir John Hay (though he was rather bated and gentle) and Admiral Elliot, and even Mr. E. J. Reed, while as to Mr. Samuda's speaking, nepenthe is nothing to its somnolent effect; and though Mr. Ward Hunt was still burly and assertive in pessimist opinion as to the condition of the fleet, he was perhaps a trifle subdued in his manner. But a new disputations element was introduced by Sir Vernon Harcourt, who, not having the fear of being called a "sea lawyer," which is a peculiar nautical expression that is not exactly applicable to him, ran the risk of being designated a "lawyer at sea," which might have fitted him if he had not received so good a brief, and got it up with such care and assiduity. As it was, he infused into his speech so much of his biting humour, which almost seems to be modelled on that of Mephistopheles, and was so ingenious in doing that which was set him to do—namely, to vindicate the naval administration of the late Government—that he lifted the discussion out of the region of wearisome repetition.

Possibly because there is a by no means mysterious affinity between beer and corrupt electoral practices, the House mustered strongly for the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill of the Government, and it was notable that, with a natural desire to witness the vivisection of his own Licensing Act which was imminent, Lord Aberdare looked down on the proceedings from the calm region of the Peers' Gallery. It was in a Boanerges vein that Mr. Melly argued his amendment, which went to the retaining of the status quo in liquor legislation, and very noisy he was. If it had been predestined that he was to have any imitators, happily such an inflection was checked by the early advent of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, who will go down to a grateful posterity as one who brought profound statesmanship successfully to bear upon beer-houses, with an intimation that on the crucial question involved the Government would throw their bill on the table, to be hacked and hewed according to the fancy of the House. The discussion, if not exactly paralysed, lost most of its reality. To be sure, some speeches that had been prepared were duly let off. Thus Mr. Forsyth, with a bearing proud in proportion to the distinction which he had achieved, announced, as a plenipotentiary from the publicans of Marylebone, that they held to the "Bruce-system" as regarded hours of closing their temples dedicated to Bacchus. As may be supposed, this declaration produced a profound impression, and for a time Mr. Forsyth was the hero of a sensation. Then Sir Vernon Harcourt, in his Parliamentary character of a "man most various," indulged in that terrible jocoseness of his which suggests ideas on a large scale of the cruel sport of a cat with

the victim within its claws; and Mr. Osborne Morgan, who seems to be an especial *bête noire* of the Conservatives, had to deliver a speech carefully compounded of declamation, tropes, and would-be comic illustrations, amidst the most pitiless pelting of jeers, groans, and irritating ejaculations that ever member had to encounter. Besides, he had to bear the solid quizzing of Mr. Locke, amidst the rapturous cacophonies of the boisterous Ministerialists.

It has been observable that Mr. Disraeli, possibly by design, is careful to avoid a Parliamentary error of his predecessor in his high office, that of intervening and making passionate speeches on every subject, like the elephant despoiling not the picking of pins when it has no gigantic trees to tear down. The Prime Minister, until this week, had only made one speech proper during this Session; but he thought the Household Suffrage (counties) Bill worthy of his intervention, and was delivered of an address which was effective in itself, and was accepted besides for its rarity.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Redesdale introduced a resolution aimed against the practice of applying to Parliament for power to make short lines of railway for the development of private property. Some conversation took place on the subject of the boundaries of Afghanistan and of Ritualism in the Church of England. The Game Birds (Ireland) Bill was passed.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, announced that the Whitsuntide recess will extend from the 22nd inst. to June 2. The second reading of the Public Worship Regulation Bill was moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was supported by the Archbishop of York, Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Duke of Marlborough, and several other Peers. A full and ample discussion ensued, and eventually the bill was read the second time.

Lord Carnarvon, on Tuesday, made the promised statement of the Government's policy in relation to the Gold Coast, which was, in substance, that England should retain her possessions there and cultivate a policy of alliance with Ashantee. The Boundaries of Archdeaconries and Rural Deaneries Bill, the Colonial Clergy Bill, the Betting Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Public Worship Regulation Bill was committed pro forma for the insertion of the amendments indicated by the Primate in the debate of the previous day.

Thursday being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was issued, yesterday week, for the election of two new members for Stroud, notwithstanding an effort made to suspend it. The condition of the dwellings of working people in London was the subject of an important discussion, a remedial bill being proposed by the Government; and the prohibition of the sale of liquors on Sunday in Ireland was brought forward by means of an abstract motion, which, in the end, was rejected by 210 votes against 110.

It was stated by Mr. Disraeli, on Monday, that he could not add a grant to the pension of £200 a year already assigned to the children of Dr. Livingstone, but he would consider the claims of some other relatives. There were a great many petitions on the Licensing Bill, the majority of them being against any change of the system under the present Act. When the second reading was called Mr. Melly moved an amendment, which would have negated the measure; but, after considerable discussion, Mr. Melly withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read the second time.

The business on Tuesday was of limited interest. It was announced by Mr. Cross that the Committee on the Licensing Bill would not be taken until the Thursday after the Whitsuntide recess. The subjects discussed were the exemptions of the law officers of the Crown from the Constitutional rule which insists on members of Parliament vacating their seats on taking office; the relative salaries of the officers of the Lords and Commons; the case of an Irish Ribbonman imprisoned under a summary warrant; and Mr. Whalley's committal for contempt of court, which last subject was cut short by a count-out.

The House was occupied at its afternoon sitting on Wednesday with a debate on the Household Franchise in Counties Bill, introduced by Mr. Trevelyan. The second reading was negated by 287 to 173 votes. The Working Men's Dwelling Bill was read the second time, and the Innkeepers' Liability Bill was talked out.

On Thursday the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read the second time. The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read the second time, upon an undertaking given by Mr. Selater-Booth that he would assent to certain alterations when the bill was in Committee, which were intended to meet the objections made by Dr. Lyon Playfair. The Juries Bill was then considered in Committee, and occupied the attention of the members for nearly the remainder of the sitting.

The Select Committee on the Metropolitan Building Acts met on Wednesday, and selected Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as chairman. The Committee are to meet on Tuesday next to proceed with the measure.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will begin, at the London University, on July 7, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Henceforward, by approval of her Majesty, the 99th Foot will be styled the Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment, and will bear on its second, or regimental, colour the coronet and cypher of his Royal Highness.

Princess Dora d'Istria has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Italian Heraldic-Genalogical Academy in consequence of her publication of her work, "The Albanians in Roumania," the history of the Ghika Princes.

With Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., in the chair, the fifty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution was held last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, by Mr. Horsley, R.A., Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Twells, M.P., and Sir Henry Thompson; and subscriptions to the amount of £1940 were announced.

It seems that the value of the old china presented by Mr. Robert Lang to the Bristol Corporation has been over-estimated, probably from the supposition that his offer embraced the whole of his collection, instead of being limited to pieces manufactured at Bristol and Plymouth. Mr. Lang, who, we learn from the local papers, is very sensitive on the matter of this over-estimation, modestly fixes the worth of his gift at £600.

The struggle between masters and men in the colliery districts has continued, during the week, with varying fortunes, causing great fluctuations in the price of coals.—The lock-out of the agricultural labourers continues, and appears to extend rather than to diminish in area. It is stated that nearly 5000 labourers left England alone during the month of April. Many of these have gone from Oxfordshire and the adjoining counties.

## MAY MEETINGS.

Chief among the meetings of societies for religious and benevolent purposes recently held are the following:—

Lord Aberdeen presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the London City Mission. The report showed that 427 missionaries had been employed during the year—an increase of ten on the year preceding. The number was wrongly given as 147 last week. Both the legacies and the subscriptions received during the year were in excess of previous incomes from such sources. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Wm. Curling, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the mission were put and carried.

The anniversary meeting of the Sunday School Union was held the same day, in Exeter Hall—Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presiding. The report stated that the total of metropolitan and provincial auxiliary schools was 4075, representing 96,743 teachers and 847,185 scholars. This extension had been going on year by year, and the number of teachers and scholars had more than doubled since the census of 1851. Among the speakers were the Rev. Paxton Hood, the Rev. Mark Pearce, Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., and Pastor Tenvi, of Sweden.

The annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was held the same afternoon, at St. James's Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury occupying the chair. The report and financial statement, which were read by Mr. Speck, the hon. secretary, showed the total receipts of the past year as £58,955, and the expenditure as £49,656. The total increase in the receipts as compared with last year were £10,555. During the past year seventeen grants had become vacant, and 105 new grants had been made. The existing grants are 577 to clergymen, and 221 to lay assistants. To sustain these an income of £64,644 is required. The receipts included £4000 from the four sons of the late Mr. Wright, of Derby, in memory of their father, who had also been a most liberal supporter of this society. The Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the noble chairman, and others, addressed the meeting.

The general annual Wesleyan missionary meeting was held in Exeter Hall—Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Bradford, being in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the year were £167,995 (the largest annual amount ever raised by the society), and the payments £166,458. The report spoke of the operations of the society and referred to losses sustained through the death of friends.—The annual meeting on behalf of the Wesleyan home missions was held in the City-road Chapel, the chair being taken by Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. The financial report read by the treasurer, the Rev. J. W. Greeves, stated that in 1856, when the fund was re-organised, the income amounted to £11,000, while it now amounts to £30,000. There is, however, a debt of £9000.

Earl Russell took the chair, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, and in his address argued strongly in favour of religious teaching in schools. Mr. Forster, who also spoke, held that denominational teaching had but little effect in making children theologians and controversialists, but that the primary principles which were instilled into their minds were love to God and duty to one's neighbour. Dean Stanley paid a tribute to the services of Lord Russell in connection with education; and the meeting was subsequently addressed by Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Aberdare, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and others. The report stated that the work of the society had been considerable during the past year, but that the income did not keep pace with the expenditure.

The annual meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society was held on Monday, at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The Rev. Mr. White read the report detailing the work of the society during the year on the Continent and in the colonies, which had been of a more successful and satisfactory character than usual. The total income for the year from all sources had been £35,238, showing an increase of £4222 over the preceding year. The chairman, the Bishop of Goulburn, the Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, and others, addressed the meeting.

The anniversary of the distribution of scholars' prizes to the Ragged School Union took place at Exeter Hall on Monday night—Sir R. W. Carden in the chair—when a choir was formed of 600 young people now in service receiving prizes, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Bishop Ryan, the Rev. George Pearce (who addressed the children), and the Rev. William Cadman, M.A. The boys and girls taking prizes were from sixty-four schools in London and its suburbs. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who arrived at a late period in the evening, was received with great cheering, and closed the proceedings with a characteristic address.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Free Hospital was held, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to about £2675, including a fifth donation of £1000 from "D.G."

The Society for the Suppression of Mendicity held its anniversary meeting on Monday. According to the report, which was adopted, the number of metropolitan paupers decreased during the past year from 109,851 to 105,795. The number of applicants relieved by the society's tickets was 6683, being 445 more than were relieved the year before. By the aid of the society 586 vagrants have been apprehended, of whom 374 were committed to prison, the others being discharged with a caution. Twenty-two well-known impostors also had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The anniversary meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday, at Freemasons' Tavern—the Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair. The subscriptions, including 50 gs. from the chairman, amounted to £2100.

On the following day the Earl of Shrewsbury presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, when £8050 was subscribed, being the largest sum ever collected on behalf of this institution.

At the biennial festival in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, £1550 was subscribed.

The annual gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association took place on Tuesday. The meeting of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution was held at the Hanover-square Rooms—Lord Ebury presiding, and the Duke of Westminster being amongst the speakers. The Bishop of Oxford took the chair at the meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Institute; and the Bishop of Ripon at the yearly gathering of the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided at the meeting of the Home Missionary Society.

The Duke of Norfolk has given £1000 towards the purchase of an organ for St. Mary's Roman Catholic church at Sheffield.

Arguments for a reduction of newspaper postage, to meet the case of the smaller journals, have been urged upon the Postmaster-General by a large number of provincial publishers.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. John Farley Leith, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C., have been appointed Benchers of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Jonas, who has been Governor of Newgate fifty years, has sent in his resignation.

The boating season was opened on the river Lea last Saturday with a procession of boats composed of the clubs represented on the River Lea Clubs Committee.

A donation of 100 gs. has been voted by the Company of Clothworkers to the Palestine Exploration Fund, in aid of their operations at Jerusalem, and of the survey of the Holy Land.

On the premises of Messrs. Dyer and Robson, of East Greenwich, an explosion of composition stars, or pellets of a bright-burning mixture used in the manufacture of rockets, took place, killing one girl and terribly scorching another.

The first of the series of floral exhibitions, which add so much to the attractions of the Crystal Palace during the summer months, took place last Saturday, and drew together thousands of people.

Compensation to the amount of £100 was on Monday granted by a common jury, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of a journeyman carpenter who had been bitten by a dog belonging to an innkeeper at Dulwich.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the works of the late Mr. Owen Jones was held at 16, Carlton House-terrace, on Monday, at which it was resolved that the deceased gentleman's great services to decorative art should be recognised by a suitable memorial. A liberal subscription was entered into.

It was resolved, at a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851, held at Marlborough House last Saturday, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, that the series of International Exhibitions shall be discontinued after the closing of the present Exhibition, in October. The Commissioners at the same time entered on a consideration as to the best means of utilising the buildings as public museums and galleries of science and art.

In the metropolis 2447 births and 1337 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 38 more and the latter 170 less than the average numbers. One person died from small-pox, 44 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was only 44 deg., and was 7 deg. below the average for the corresponding period in fifty years.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,923, of whom 34,358 were in workhouses and 63,570 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8814, 12,023, and 31,995 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 633, of whom 416 were men, 185 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

The municipal banquet at the Mansion House is to be repeated this year. There will be a large selection from the Mayors of England and Wales, the whole of the Scotch Provosts, and the Mayors of Ireland. To meet these gentlemen a number of Peers and Members of Parliament from the three countries will be invited, in addition to the Court of Alderman and the chairmen of committees. The banquet will take place on Wednesday, June 3.

The spring meeting of the National Rifle Association took place last Saturday—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The details of the prize meeting at Wimbledon, which is to open on July 6, were discussed at some length. The additions to the prize-list represent nearly £1000, and it is the best which the association has ever been enabled to offer. The Council, having judged it necessary to deal with the question of telescopes, wished it to be clearly understood that what is commonly called "coaching" will be strictly forbidden.

The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, instituted to reward distinguished merit in promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, has been awarded for the present year to O. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., "for his researches in connection with the laws of heat, and the practical applications of them to furnaces used in the arts; and for his improvements in the manufacture of iron; and generally for the services rendered by him in connection with economisation of fuel in its various applications to manufactures and the arts."

The fund being raised at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and an influential executive committee for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous famine in Bengal and Behar has nearly reached the sum of £100,000. Of this £80,000 has been transmitted to Calcutta. A gratifying communication was received by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, inclosing a sum of £1041 13s. 4d. subscribed by the colonists in British Guiana. A fifteen donation of £100 from the subscribers of what Lord Lawrence called "the inexhaustible Quiver" has been forwarded to the fund, and Mr. Arthur Byass has contributed £500.

By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland a meeting, very influentially attended, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of the Duke of Teck, at Stafford House, to consider the question of the East African slave trade. Resolutions were passed condemning the slave trade as "not only ruinous to Africa, but as entirely opposed to the interests of civilised countries, preventing as it does the introduction and spread of Christianity and civilisation," declaring that it was incumbent on the nation to continue the policy pursued by the Government in dealing with the West African slave trade, which gave rise to the mission of Sir Bartle Frere, and expressing a hope that it would be prosecuted to a successful issue. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir John Glover, Dr. Moffat, and Mr. H. M. Stanley were among the speakers.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards to the amount of £224 were granted to life-boat crews of the institution for services rendered during the past month, and other rewards were voted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £2860 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions to the society were announced, amongst which was £25 collected by some friends at Foo-Chow-Foo, China. The English residents at St. Petersburg had asked and received the co-operation of the institution in the building of the two life-boats which they had presented to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on the occasion of their marriage, which boats are to be placed by their Royal Highnesses at the disposal of the Russian Life-Boat Society. It is well known that the Duke of Edinburgh takes considerable interest in the welfare of the life-boat cause. A new life-boat had been sent to Skegness, on the coast of Lincolnshire; and life-boat establishments were ordered to be formed at Cresswell (Northumberland) and Seascale (Cumberland). Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to the coast.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the race for the Guineas still leaves the Derby a very open question. Atlantic did not beat Reverberation easily enough to make it a certainty that their positions will not be reversed at Epsom; and, with the exception of Ecossais, there was nothing much behind them. The last-named has since become very lame in one of his hind legs, and, as he is only half fit, the necessary stoppage in his work must prove fatal to any little chance he may have possessed. Of the remainder, Spectator is not engaged in the great event, and we are scarcely likely to hear much more of such very "rough outsiders" as Whitehall, Boscobel, Vincent, Trent, Lacy, and Dukedom, albeit Boscobel is said to be susceptible of great improvement, all of which he will thoroughly need, as he was beaten some twenty lengths from the winner. Then Mr. Merry's quartet does not give much promise of another Doncaster coup; indeed, we believe we are right in saying that that gentleman has not a good three-year-old in his stable; and we are getting a little tired of the "only half-trained" excuse for George Frederick, which we fully expect to hear again after the Derby. Feu d'Amour, who on his two-year-old form would possess a wonderful chance, is suffering from cracked heels; while it is fairly argued that the undefeated Novateur has "beaten nothing." Couronne de Fer, on the strength of some good two-mile gallops, has returned to something like his old price in the betting; but Mr. Padwick and Matthew Dawson are scarcely the men to sell a Derby winner out of the stable. Then, despite Tipster's defeat of Atlantic at York, his two-year-old form will not bear a thorough investigation; and as a second trial is said to prove Aquilo to be slightly superior to the Two Thousand winner, the prophets will have a more difficult task than usual this year.

The racing on the Thursday and Friday at Newmarket was not so good as on the earlier days; still there were some very interesting events. Minister and Peeping Tom met at level weights in a sweepstakes over the R.M., and the easy defeat of the latter fully confirmed the City and Suburban form. The First Spring Two-Year Old Stakes brought out a field of nineteen, and introduced us to about the best youngster that has been seen in public during the present season. This was Chaplet, a filly by Beadsman—Madame Eglantine, and therefore own sister to such celebrities as The Palmer, Morna, and Rosicrucian. She was bought for Lord Hartington, at Sir Joseph Hawley's sale, for 1700 gs.; and at the same time Madame Eglantine, with an own sister to Chaplet at her foot, was taken by the Stud Company for 1000 gs.—a remarkably cheap purchase, as, if she has done well, the filly alone will fetch more than that sum at the next sale. In the race in question Ladylove was made favourite; but Chaplet beat her in a canter by four lengths, and would doubtless prove a worthy antagonist to the speedy Cashmere. The accident to Ecossais left George Frederick to win the Newmarket Stakes; but, as he had only the wretched Beggarman to beat, the performance makes his Blue Ribbon prospects neither better nor worse than before. Lady Rosebery ran very badly over the last half of the R.M.; and we fancy that she is a little deficient in speed, and requires a longer distance to show to advantage. The One Thousand Guineas was not a particularly interesting race, for only nine came to the post, and it was generally regarded as a mere match between La Coureuse and Apology, the latter of whom has done so well since last season that she was firmly established as favourite before the fall of the flag. The talent proved perfectly correct in their selections, for La Coureuse, after making the whole of the running, was caught by Apology, and suffered a clever half-length defeat. As Mr. Launde's filly stays so well, and, like her half-sister Agility, appears of a very improving sort, she is sure to run well in the Oaks; but Miss Toto has always been much superior to La Coureuse, and therefore M. Lefevre has a capital chance of avenging his One Thousand defeat. Mr. Merry's stable appears quite out of form, and Lady Bothwell, a good two-year-old performer, was beaten off last. Two very unusual circumstances occurred during the week. A match was made over the yearling course, which is only about a quarter of a mile in length; and, in another match, Fairy Form carried only 5 st. 3 lb., which is 4 lb. less than the lowest weight recognised in racing.

For some seasons past the Chester Cup has been gradually losing its position as one of the principal spring handicaps, and last year there was scarcely any betting upon it until within a few days of its decision. We are glad to see that a reaction seems to have taken place, and for weeks past a long list of quotations has regularly appeared. The racing on the first day was uncommonly good; but, though the weather was all that could be wished, the attendance of spectators was smaller than usual. Oxonian found the mile and a quarter in the Grosvenor Stakes a little too far for him, and sustained a clever defeat from Encore; and the victory of the Miss Hawthorn colt in the Belgrave Cup put the friends of Organist in high feather, as he gave the "nameless one" 16 lb. and an easy beating a few weeks ago. The two-year-old racing was also very interesting. The Mostyn Stakes was won by Telescope, who just caught The Fakenham Ghost in the last few strides. The former is by Speculum—Remembrance, and is therefore an own brother to that very speedy filly Memoria; while The Fakenham Ghost is an admirable specimen of Mr. Somerville's clever nomenclature, being by Suffolk—Fiction. Bonny Blue Eye, who won the Vale Royal Stakes, is another very highly-connected lady, as she is by Lord Clifden—Bonny Blink, and therefore own sister to Hawthornden, who won the St. Leger in 1870. The same filly commenced proceedings on Wednesday by winning another race; and, having noted that Zanzibar's Derby chance was completely extinguished by his miserable exhibition in the Sixth Beaufort Biennial, we may pass on to the Chester Cup. Despite his knack of breaking blood-vessels, The Preacher (7 st. 9 lb.) started first favourite; but the open character of the race may be imagined from the fact that ten horses were backed at 14 to 1 and under. Before they passed the Stand the second time the favourite dropped away, having burst another blood-vessel, "his custom always of an afternoon," and soon afterwards Cingalina (7 st. 8 lb.) also fell back, having been a good deal cut about in getting round some of the turns. Five furlongs from home Implorer (6 st. 8 lb.) was beaten; and Mont Valerien led into the straight. In a few strides further, however, Organist (6 st. 6 lb.) dashed past him and, quickly disposing of Leolinus (5 st. 9 lb.), won easily by two lengths. Bertram (8 st. 2 lb.) finished the same distance behind Leolinus. The Colonel (7 st. 12 lb.) found the distance much too far for him, and Suleiman (7 st. 11 lb.) and Implorer (6 st. 8 lb.) also ran very badly. We had almost omitted to mention that, in the Dee Stand Welter Cup, Aragon and Bras de Fer fell heavily, but Bruckshaw and J. Osborne, who rode them, happily escaped any serious injuries.

For some little time past it has been apparent that Cook has not been playing billiards at all in his usual grand style, and this was fully confirmed by the hollow defeat he received from T. Taylor on Friday week. The match, which took place at the Guildhall Tavern, was 1000 up, and the champion attempted to concede the very long start of 300 points. Taylor at once got away with contributions of 45, 59, and 45, and reached 534

to 64; and from this point the game proceeded very evenly, the younger player winding up with two grand all-round breaks of 75 and 48, and winning by exactly half the game, after two hours' play. There is no question that Taylor had far too much start; but, at the same time, we never saw him play so well. He never hesitated to go for a difficult shot if there was a good game left on; yet, from first to last, he showed the greatest generalship and caution, and gave many judicious misses, even when it appeared impossible that he could lose. The red ball was a very bad one, seldom running truly, and this appeared to demoralise Cook; but a rest from his incessant travelling about the country to play exhibition matches will doubtless restore him to his very best form.

## THE MISSION TO YARKUND.

The remote and secluded country of Eastern Turkestan, consisting of the provinces of Yarkund and Kashgar, has lately been put in diplomatic communication with the British Indian Government. The mission of Mr. T. Douglas Forsyth, C.B., to the present ruler of those Mohammedan States, Yakoob Khan, who has lately obtained the higher title of Ameer instead of Atalik Ghazeh, is of some political and commercial importance. The provinces now visited by a British Envoy were, until some ten or twelve years ago, part of the vast Chinese empire, from which, indeed, they are separated by vast deserts. They are situated in the very centre of Asia, and surrounded on three sides—north, west, and south—by unbroken ranges of mountains, some of the highest in the world. These are the Thian Shan, or Celestial Mountains, which separate Eastern Turkestan from Siberia; the Bolor Dag and Pamir table-land, to the west, shutting it up from the plains of the Oxus and Jaxartes (Amoo and Syr Daria); and the ranges of the Karakorum and Kuen-Lin, outer ramparts of the Himalayas, dividing Yarkund from Tibet and the valley of the Upper Indus, beyond Cashmere. The rivers of Yarkund and Kashgar flow eastward in the direction of China, but are lost in lakes of the desert. In ancient times—that is to say, from the fifth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era—there was much commerce with this part of the world. The population, reckoned to be several millions, have attained a fair degree of Oriental civilisation. It is hoped that British manufactures and Indian products may be introduced to compete with those sent by Russian traders from Khokand. Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Shaw, and Dr. G. Henderson, three or four years ago, made their way into Eastern Turkestan, then but little known, and friendly messages were exchanged between Yakoob Khan and our Indian Government. The special Embassy now in that country, sent by Lord Northbrook last autumn, reached Yarkund on Nov. 8, and went on to Kashgar on the 20th. We were furnished by one of its members—Captain E. H. Chapman, R.A.—with some good sketches of the mountain country over which they travelled, from Leh, in Ladak or Middle Tibet, up the Shyok valley, the stupendous glaciers of that region, and the Karakorum Pass, at a height of 18,000 feet. Several other of his sketches, from Cashmere, from Leh, from the Alpine road beyond, and from the city of Yarkund and Yanghi Shahr, are presented in this week's paper. The current May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a description by Captain Chapman of the city bazaar at Yarkund, which our readers will like to peruse.

Kashmere or Cashmere, the Indian province which adjoins the Punjab to the north, has often been described, with its capital, Srinaggur, on the Jhelum river. The situation of that town, once populous and wealthy, is exceedingly picturesque. Our view of it is from a photograph. It stands amidst several waters—the winding river, the ancient canals, and a lake two or three miles broad, with steep hills or cliffs around it, and with the mountains in the distance. The old houses on the river banks, though ruinous, have a quaintly engaging aspect. Their sloping roofs of bark are covered with earth, in which tufts of grass, weeds, and wild flowers grow abundantly. The projecting balconies and latticed windows show beautiful wood-carving. The province, ruled by a Maharajah feudatory to the British Indian empire, is said to be very badly governed. But the Maharajah did his best to help this expedition.

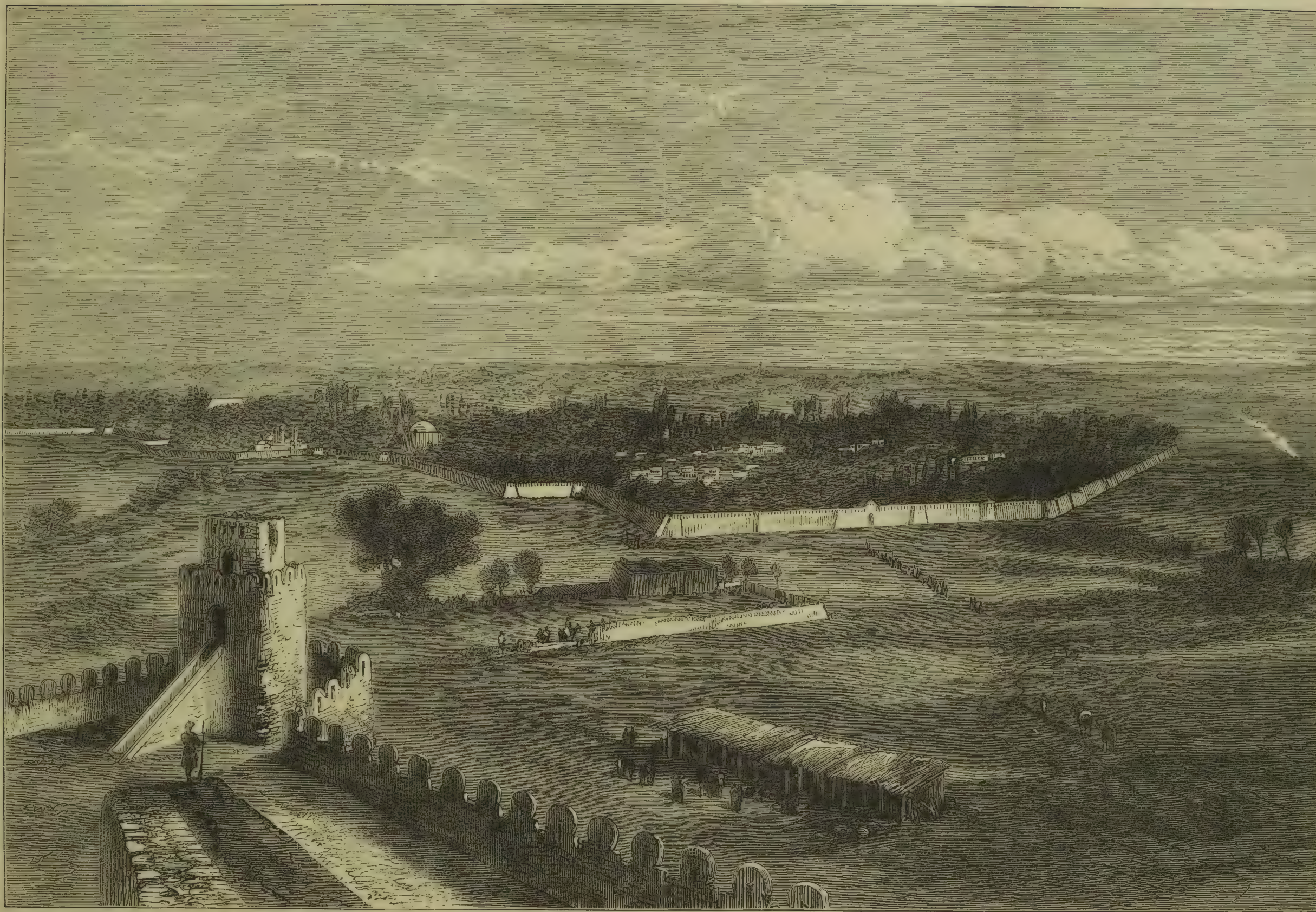
Ladak, the country east of Cashmere, is the upper valley of the great river Indus, but is a portion of Tibet, inhabited by Mongolians, who profess the Buddhist religion of the Lamas. The climate is intensely dry and cold, from the immense elevation of the country, which is a mere niche amongst the lofty mountains. Captain Chapman sends photographs of the palace, of the Lamas' monastery at Hemis, and of the bazaar in the town of Leh. We gave, some two or three months since, an illustration of a Buddhist festival masquerade in the monastery of Hemis, not far from Leh.

The route from Leh to Yarkund, which Mr. Forsyth and his companions travelled in October, was described in our former notices of this subject. It is tremendously difficult and toilsome. We cannot believe that it will ever be made convenient for ordinary traffic. One of the views here given shows the party at breakfast in the Sasser Pass, 17,000 ft. above the sea level. Their way for eighteen miles lay through glaciers to which those of Switzerland are nothing. In some places there was danger from the deep crevasses hidden beneath soft fresh snow. But the travellers got over this pass without any disaster, using yaks or Thibet oxen instead of horses or mules. They were glad of a hot breakfast in that bleak place, after so much fatigue.

Besides the tent in which they lodged at each day's encampment, they had the akoe of their Kirghiz followers, in which the gentlemen would sit to smoke a quiet pipe, after dinner or supper. This akoe, mentioned on a previous occasion, is something between a tent and a hut. It is round, with a low domed roof, having a hole at top for the chimney. The wall is of willow wands, so interlaced that they can be opened as wicker-work or folded together for carriage. The roof is of long rods, which are laid upon the top of the wall, meeting a hoop in the middle above. The whole is covered with thick white felt. It is portable, easily set up, and a comfortable shelter. Two yaks conveyed it on the road; it was erected in ten minutes, and a dozen persons could find room in it, reclining on carpets and cushions. A hole dug in the ground, beneath the central opening in the roof, was the fireplace to warm the dwelling.

Yarkund, the commercial capital of the Eastern Turkestan country, is situated in lat. N. 38 deg. 25 min., long. E. 77 deg. 12 min., and on ground 3800 ft. above the sea. It is probable that this ancient city has not been much changed since the time of Marco Polo, five centuries and a half ago. It is built entirely of mud, and is surrounded by a mud wall from 25 ft. to 30 ft. high, in which are five gateways. Fifty small bastions provide flanking defence along an extent of three miles and a half in circuit. The population has been variously estimated at from 35,000 upwards; it probably averages some 40,000. Here it is that the merchant from India, bringing bales of British manufactured goods, would encounter the competition of Russian trade. Chintzes and cotton cloths from Manchester and Moscow are exposed in the same stalls; silk traders from the Punjab fraternise with Nogai dealers from Tashkend. The market is held once a week, on Thursdays, when nearly all





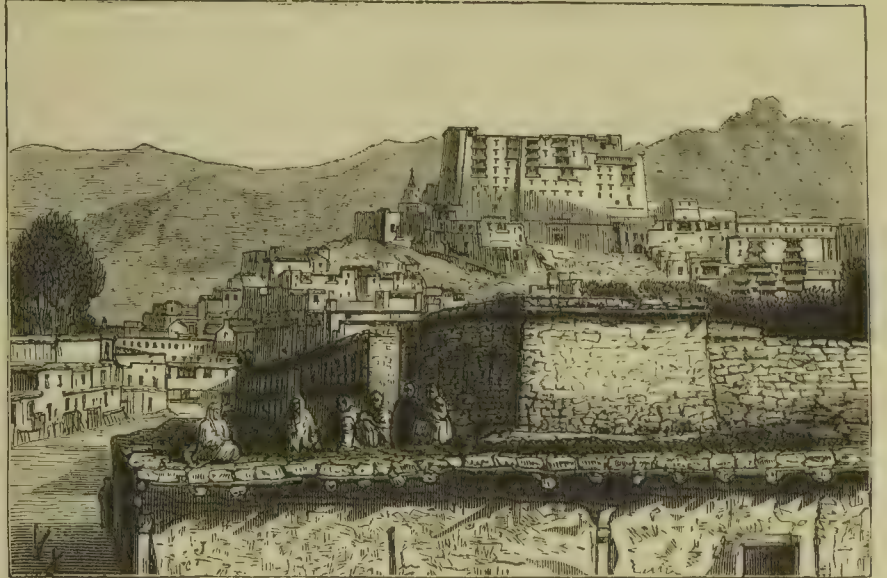
THE MISSION TO YARKUND AND KASHGAR: THE CITY OF YARKUND.



THE MISSION TO YARKUND AND KASHGAR.



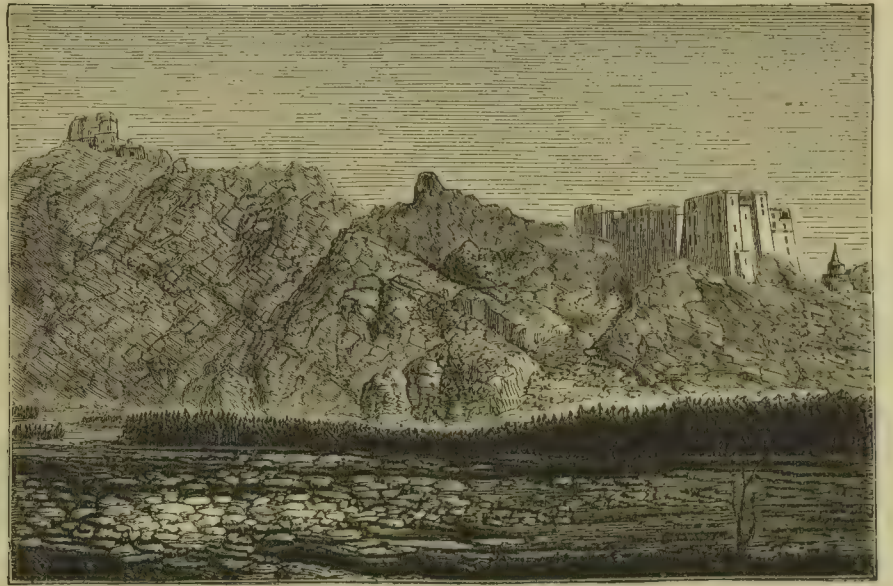
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ENTRANCE TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY, YANGI SHAHR, YARKUND.



business transactions are arranged. Large quantities of silks, manufactured at Khoten, find a sale here with leather articles of local manufacture, furs and wadded garments suitable to a severe climate. The water supply of the city is entirely furnished by canals from the Yarkund river, and is stored in tanks. The city has thirty-six endowed schools, which have been improperly dignified as colleges, but the standard of learning is low. Each of these may boast some twenty-five resident scholars, few of whom, indeed, will have advanced beyond a knowledge of reading and writing. The number of learned mollahs is very small. There are about 120 places of prayer, similarly honoured with the name of mosque.

To the west of the city of Yarkund lies the Yangi-Shahr, or "new city." This, in the time of the Chinese as now, was occupied by the conquering race. It is a fortified rectangle, its sides facing the four points of the compass. These are respectively 700 yards and 800 yards long. When this citadel was last captured, the Chinese in possession, so soon as the Turgarees had made a practicable breach by mining, blew up the fortress and perished in its flames. Captain Chapman's sketch is of the street outside the building where the British Envoy and his companions were lodged. One thing here to be noticed is the Chinese two wheeled covered cart, drawn by four ponies. The way in which the ponies are harnessed, one in the shafts, with three others abreast in front, is worthy of remark.

A method has been proposed of preventing the bursting of water-pipes in freezing by carrying within the exposed pipe a small tube of indiarubber filled with air. The increase in volume by freezing is about 83 parts in 1000, and, as the indiarubber tube is compressible to this extent, bursting is prevented.

There was a crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, to hear Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Glover, and others speak on some of the features of the Ashantee War, and of the country and climate of the Gold Coast. Sir Bartle Frere presided. Sir John Glover spoke briefly on the nature of the climate and the country through which he had marched, on the great superiority of the women to the men, the difficulty of the supply question, and other subjects. He also spoke in terms of praise of the labours of the Basle missionaries, to whose teaching and influence (he said) he owed the presence of one hundred Christian allies, who by their steadiness and good conduct contributed materially to his success. Sir Garnet Wolseley said he believed that the result of the late war would be to open up the interior of Africa as it had never been opened before, and to give a free passage to any explorer now to go wherever he pleased. When he and his army landed at Cape Coast the name of England was held in little account in the land; but now, he believed, it stood higher than it had ever stood before. He believed that the burning of Coomassie and consequent break up of the Ashantee kingdom would put a stop to the practice of human sacrifices, which, before the English had taken over the Protectorate, had been as common near Cape Coast as in Ashantee. The latest news was that the King of Ashantee had sent down one of his sons to be educated at the Coast, and had promised to do all in his power to put down the sacrifices. In conclusion, Sir Garnet said he considered that the only way to stop all internal warfare, and by that means suppress the practice of slavery, from which that warfare rose, was entirely to prohibit the importation of arms and ammunition into the West Coast of Africa. Captain Fremantle and Mr. Hutchinson also spoke.

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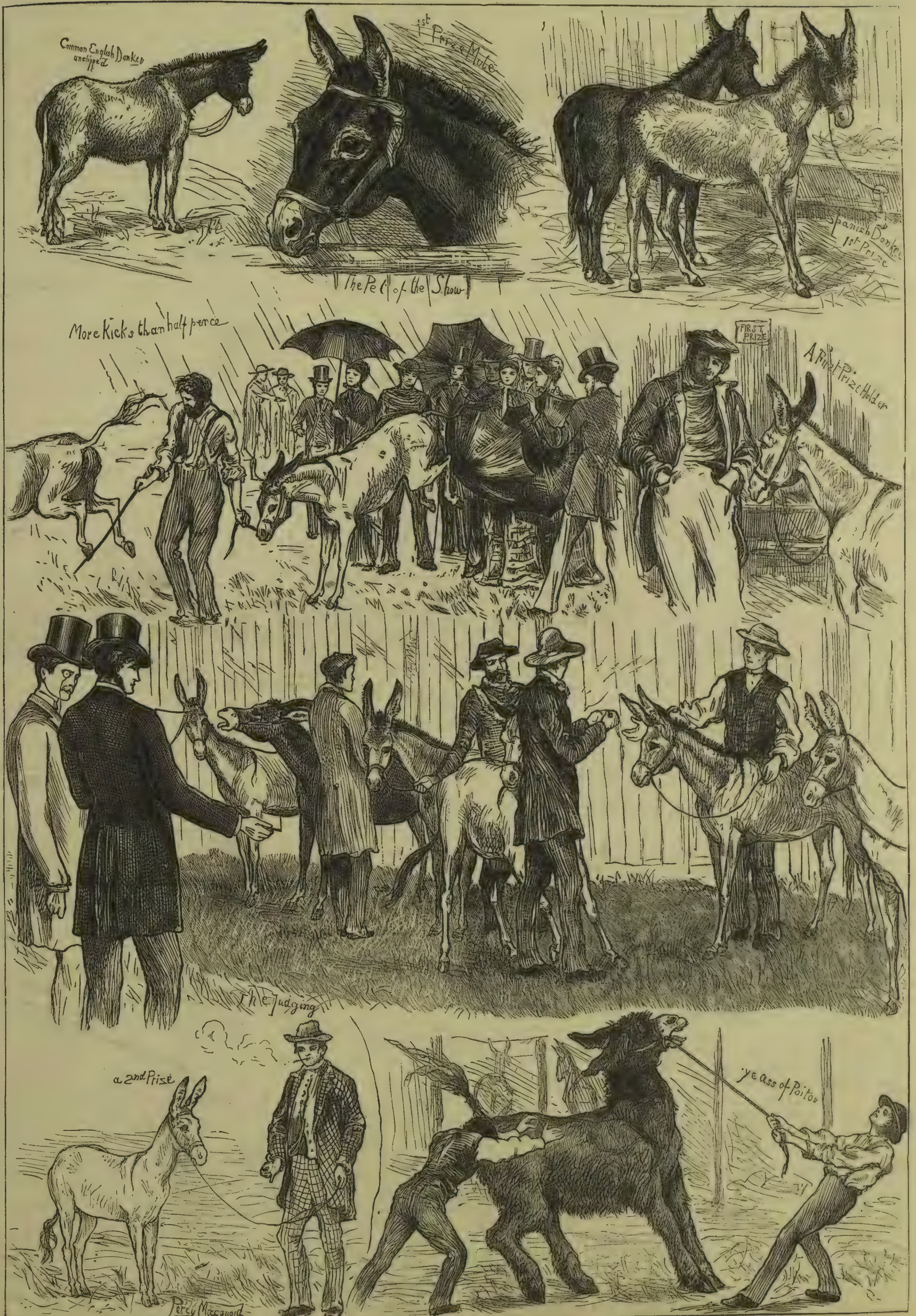
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SKETCHES AT THE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE



## THE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW.

The Crystal Palace entertains and exhibits a variety of distinguished visitors. If that foolish city officer, Dogberry of Messina, with his colleague Verges, had been among them on Wednesday week, his merits would there have been duly recognised. "Oh! that he had been here to write me down an ass!" would not then have been a vain aspiration. The writing down of asses and eke of mules—or let us borrow a nice word from the costermongers, to speak of the two classes as mules and "mokes"—was the official business of that day. "Moke," by-the-way, is derived from the Arabic, as well as "box" from "bakshish;" and we see no objection to its permitted use. A benevolent and evangelical peer of the realm has just declared that he is as proud to call himself an honorary costermonger as to be a Knight of the Garter. And why should he not? when it is a compliment to enrol the noblest Englishman in the Company of Fishmongers. "Do you know me, my lord?" "Excellent well; thou art a fishmonger." "I, my lord!" "No? then I would thou wert as honest a man." So let us speak of the "coster;" and, whatever we say of him, we may surely say as much of his ass, his moke, or his donkey, whichever you please to call it. There is a good time coming for these patient, modest, unassuming beasts of service. History and poetry shall yet be heard to exalt their fame. "He brays, the laureate of the long-eared kind," shall not in future be the blameless bard's reproach. The solid virtues of this animal, his sobriety, meekness, integrity, and Scottish shrewdness, nurtured on a thistle diet, will no longer be mistaken for dullness. Few of our dumb companions have a more genuine sense of humour, or truer perception of human character. Could they but tell us what they think of us, it were profitable for some of us to hear. "Thou, too, art an ass," one might say; or classically, *Et tu, Brute!* "I, you brute!" the indignant biped would reply. Then comes the moke's rejoinder, "I would thou wert as honest a beast." If, indeed, the ass knoweth his rider or driver, the opinion he may secretly have of that individual is a mystery, like the private judgment of Montaigne's cat upon her master.

This fascinating theme, like that of our late discourse upon the excellent goose, hath seduced an idle pen into the devious paths of moral philosophy, whence it is time to escape. The Mokes and Mules—we rank the pure asinine breed as higher, for the other is but a mongrel—mustered at the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, in all their best looks. They are much obliged to Mr. F. W. Wilson, superintendent of the natural history department, for inviting them to this *belle assemblée*, or for making its arrangements. Prizes of £10 and below were offered in eight classes—namely, mules of fourteen hands' stature; smaller mules; male donkeys, or jack-asses; females, or jenny-asses; English males; English females; English neutrals, or geldings; and donkeys of any other variety, not including those of mankind. Mr. S. Lang and Mr. W. Lort were the judges. Our reporter is not the promised poet laureate of that deserving species; but he feels it due to his fellow-creatures to notice two or three of them upon this occasion. One belongs to his friend in Regent's Park, the friend of the public, of man and beast, Mr. A. Bartlett, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens. It was a beautiful little mule, with a coat of black velvet, the offspring of an Exmoor pony and a Spanish Don(key), which are two very good breeds. Another popular gentleman, Mr. G. W. Moore, of the firm Moore and Burgess, St. James's Hall (late Christy Minstrels), sent a very pretty mule to be shown; but this pet of "Bones" had broken knees, and was thereby denied a prize.

The Great Ass Interest seemed to be looking up, especially in the persons of a pair of the gigantic Poitou breed; one of them, No. 23, standing 14 hands 1 in. high, with stout limbs and mighty joints. One was reminded of Edward the Black Prince, and of the Plantagenet wars in that French province 500 years ago. This stalwart *ânerie*, to coin such a word, is quite worthy of that chivalry in the field of fight between two neighbour nations. Thence passing on to Spain, the land of Sancho's Dapple as well as of the Knight's Rosinante, it appeared, in spite of the Carlists and the Intransigentes, there were some fine donkeys to be spared from that romantic country. They had crossed the Bay of Biscay, like any other Spanish magnates or grandees, to receive, with characteristic national gravity, the best compliments of the English people. Still, for all that and all that, we believe in the Cockney coster's moke, of which many were exhibited by their happy owners. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who won a third prize in class 7, may not, perhaps, be reckoned, with Lord Shaftesbury, as an honorary member of that guild. But there could be little hesitation in admitting the name of Mr. Thomas Moakson; or the practical experience of animals used to draw a cart-load of greenstuff, "a ton weight of it, easy, from King's-cross to Golden-lane in forty-five minutes." The certificates of what they could do, and what they had done, were far beyond Dogberry's glorification of himself. That a moke can trot eight miles in the hour, and even twelve miles an hour, is a fact which ought, by some means, to be made known to the horsey mind. Thirty miles a day, the average steady work for some of our asinine clients, was pronounced by Ancient Pistol to be the utmost performance of those "pack-horses, and hollow pampered jades of Asia," rejected by him with such fierce contempt. But we care not what he has to say. "Know we not galloway nags?" The mules, as well as the asses, were recorded to have done marvellous feats on the road. One mule, belonging to Mr. James Cole, had trotted from North Devon to London in forty-two hours; another, in forty-eight hours, had made a journey of 220 miles, conveying four passengers with luggage. Mr. C. L. Sutherland, as breeder and owner of the finest mules, contributed much to this exhibition.

The sketches we have engraved need a few words of explanation. At the top of the page, in the middle, is the head of Mr. Bartlett's mule, pretty black Jess, "a dear little beast," says our artist in his notes. To the left, at the top, is a prize English jackass, with his hair unclipped. To the right are a pair of Spanish donkeys, male and female; the former sent by Mr. C. L. Sutherland, the latter by Mr. E. Wilson. Below is represented an amusing scene, when the costermongers incited their beasts to kick, which rather enlivened the crowd of spectators. Lower down we see the judges, taking account of the merits of the English gelding class. The gentleman to the left is a triumphant prize-winner. A coloured ribbon is about to be given, to decorate the animal esteemed worthy of this token. At the bottom of the page is the great French ass of Poitou, shaggy as a bear, strong and stubborn, with two boys in vain striving to move him. Mr. Henry Ballard, with his prize jenny (her name is Flying Scud, No. 54), appears on the other side.

Sir David Lionel Salomons, Bart., has been gazetted as Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Kent.

An international horse show has been held this week at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester. The sum of £1200 was offered in prizes, and there were thirty-four classes.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

Amidst the great dearth in this exhibition of works of high aim, whether religious or classical, the "Prometheus Bound" (687), by Mr. W. B. Richmond, the son of the Academician, acquires an importance beyond the interest it would always command in virtue of its bold conception and execution, and its no less daring dimensions. The picture must measure about 20 ft. high, and one naturally asks "What will he do with it?" seeing how rare is the present demand for monumental work on this scale, and that its subject limits its use to the mural decoration of some secular building only. The composition represents the nude Titan chained to a precipitous peak of rock in mid ocean, at early dawn, the thin crescent moon being near the horizon. Sea-gulls circle about the rock, but there is no vulture or eagle at its horrible meal. The grizzled head of Prometheus is bent forward in intense thought, prying into the far-off future. The idea of mere physical endurance is dismissed; nor is the intention that of representing a being of superhuman craft, who outwitted Zeus; the artist's conception is evidently a far nobler one—i.e., that of the primal benefactor of mankind, the inventor and discoverer living before his time and condemned to a solitary life of martyrdom. The colouring of the dark-hued figure and the background is arbitrary, but not more so than the ideal nature of the subject justifies. Such a grandiose figure can scarcely fail to recall the creations of Michael Angelo, yet we recognise no plagiarism. The picture altogether is a credit to our school, and singularly honourable to the young painter, especially when we consider how small is the encouragement for such work.

Neither Mr. Briton Rivière nor Mr. Heywood Hardy can be regarded as particularly fortunate in the classical themes they have lighted upon. Both being animal-painters, the human figures they have introduced are, as might be expected, invested with secondary importance and interest, thereby increasing the inherent improbability of the Greek fables selected. Mr. Briton Rivière's "Apollo" (260), is but an insignificant "sun-god," as he lolls rather awkwardly against a pine-trunk, charming with his lyre Admetus's flocks of goats, and drawing lions and lynxes from the dark glen to his feet, and even the timid deer from their haunts in the pine wood. The best touches in the picture are the catlike fawning and half-doing gestures of the feline creatures, the scintillation of their eyes in the darkness, and the listening attitude of the hares as they sit erect in their form, with pricked ears. A more solid mode of painting is adopted in the figure of Apollo than is usual with this artist, but not in other parts of the picture. Mr. Rivière is more at home in his able study of a lioness sleeping at the mouth of a cave, entitled "Genius Loci" (520). Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture (710) representing Ulysses in feigned madness ploughing the seashore with a horse and bull yoked together, is a little opaque and dry technically. Here again the painting of the dun-coloured horse—studied apparently, and very properly, from the Elgin frieze—is more admirable than that of the human figure, the sudden and violent effort of Ulysses to avoid trampling on his infant son being somewhat ungainly. Classical in its characteristics also, though exclusively decorative in aim and treatment, is Mr. A. Moore's figure of a maiden in Greek costume walking along fretted sands by the seashore, entitled "Shells" (936). The contours have antique grace, and the warm and cool greys compose a most agreeable harmony. Hanging as a pendant to this, in the Lecture-Room, is another decorative figure, by Mr. Armstrong, "A Girl Watching a Tortoise" (1054), which, though less complete in modelling, and less well balanced in the disposition of light and dark colours, has passages of much elegance.

Of historical painting proper—that is to say, the representation of actual events—there is as great a dearth as of poetic art. Almost the only example we have not mentioned is "The Morning before Flodden" (509), by Mr. John Faed, a careful work, which, however, would gain with more of the ease and play of hand and colour of the artist's brother, the R.A. But there are several pictures the scenes, costumes, and accessories of which belong to the past. Mr. C. Green, in a large composition (1022), shows a number of civic dignitaries at the entrance of a city, advancing to welcome and proffer their allegiance to the Emperor Maximilian in an "Address," and by presentation of the keys of the city gates and other ceremonial pageantry. There is much meritorious painting here; but the picture lacks light and shade, and the absence of the Emperor is like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark; nor is this deficiency fully compensated by the humorous or otherwise interesting character of the spectators, as in Mr. Marks's picture of last year, with a similar motive, called "Waiting for the Procession." There is very genuine, unforced pathos, as well as a beautiful twilight effect, in Mr. P. R. Morris's originally conceived incident entitled "The End of the Journey" (1020). An aged veteran, in his old, threadbare Georgian regimentals, has returned from one of the rounds he makes as a pedlar, and sits, tired and worn, on the case containing his wares, by the brink of a stream. His granddaughter stands near him, with the old military drum she beats to summon customers. To them approaches the ferry-boat (with the village Charon, it may be, for the old man) that is to convey them to the opposite bank, where in the quiet gloaming nestle a few cottages and a narrow churchyard. Sentiment less masculine but true and tender, combined with an exquisitely delicate sense of beauty, will be found in No. 584, by Mr. A. Hughes—"black stoled and hooded" nuns in a boat conveying a fair girl, in the white robes of her novice, across a stream to a convent seclusion almost hidden amongst thick foliage—bearing her away from a sorrowing mother, a sister, and a noble-looking young man standing on the foreground bank. "Pilgrims Setting Out for Canterbury—time of Chaucer" (982), by Mr. Boughton, presents a double attraction in its extensive spring landscape, with the trees and meads in fullest bloom and flower, and in the quaintly yet unaffectedly ancient aspect of the figures that are dotted about. In a road in the middle distance leading to a mediæval town the main stream of pilgrims are seen trudging along; but two have left the beaten track to pray at a shrine in the foreground, and two others are assisted by fair village maidens to fill their water-bottles at a well. It is pleasant to witness such sympathy with old English life and literature from an American artist; we could, however, have wished to see pilgrims more expressive of the widely diverse characters drawn by old Dan Chaucer. "Paris, 1793" (523), by Mr. Pott—a tumbler passing along with its wretched victims for the guillotine amidst the savage populace—is revolting in its force of realisation. Something of the grim and ugliness of this picture has got into the artist's ignoble version of "The Dismissal of Cardinal Wolsey" (1380). Mr. Storey is delightful in "Grandmother's Christmas Visitors" (521)—a charming young lady smilingly alighting in the snow at a country house porch from a family coach of the last century, inside which are younger brothers and sisters full of misanthropic anticipations. "Little Swansdown" (443), so named from the boa with which she is swathed, seems to be a larger edition of the

same charming young personage. "The Blue Girls of Canterbury" (66)—a file of charity children passing the gate of the cathedral precincts, under the charge of a kindly-looking old governess—is also as nice in feeling as it is satisfactory in execution.

Mr. Wynfield's picture of a Protestant family discovered by emissaries of the Holy Inquisition holding a midnight religious service (546) is meritorious in expression and effect, but the painting is rather too smooth in texture and even in tone. A similar remark applies to "Instruction in Deportment—the Curtsey" (444). Mr. H. Wallis sends once more his long-robed Venetian merchants seated on a marble bench against a richly-stained marble dado. This time a Levantine sailor is on his knees offering for sale a small bronze of a dancing bacchante, covered with the green patina of antiquity, "From Naxos." The colouring is gorgeous and fine in quality, but the purple robes of the merchants are too positive. With mention of Mr. J. D. Watson's two very droll pictures, in a low, harmonious key of colouring—the return of a tipsy young sot to a sour-looking old mother, who prepares to receive him with the warming-pan, called "Only been with a few friends" (15), and an ancient couple trying to find what is the matter with an erratic "Old Clock" (28); Mr. J. Lidderdale's "Proscribed, 1793" (81), a priest in confinement sadly eyeing his watch; Mr. Hillingford's clever but rather showy "Mesmer" (573), at the height of his Parisian popularity; Mr. W. M. Egle's "Corporal Trim reading the sermon" (625), Mr. Holyoake's "Sanctuary" (386), Mr. W. E. Lockhart's "Don Quixote at the Puppet Show" (1431), Mr. Stannus's "Battle of the Boyne" (1348), Mr. Perugin's pleasant figure of a young woman, in charming negligé of figured chintz sacque, sipping her matutinal "Cup of Tea" (13) and Mr. S. Lucas's Cavalier truculently demanding, "Your objection, Sir" (541), we must pass to some figure-pictures from contemporary materials not hitherto noticed.

Foremost among these is Mr. Marcus Stone's picture of the comely wife of a sturdy rustic labourer, who, having brought the man's dinner, holds her babe towards him for a kiss, whilst a little toddler at her side awaits its turn for a caress. In the adjacent grounds of a neighbouring mansion a lady in black walks sad and lonely, turning a wistful gaze at the humble happy group, suggestive of the contrast implied in the title, "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" (106). The artist gains enormously by more direct contact with nature than in his previous historical illustrations. The style is larger and manlier, the effect is pure and atmospheric, and, saving a little seeking for colour and light and shade in the woman's cotton gown (which assumes, in consequence, a rather satin-like aspect), there is no artificiality of treatment whatever. Strange to say, a foreign artist—M. Tissot—sets our painters an example, in choosing English subjects so characteristic that they seem to be neglected only because they are so near at hand. It is even more strange to find a foreigner painting in a still brighter key than the highest "exhibition pitch" of our native artists, to the entire neglect of that sobriety of tone and "keeping" which usually distinguishes Continental from British pictures. But, though a very keen observer, M. Tissot, like most other of our French critics, fails in sympathy and falls into vulgar exaggeration. The peculiar types prevalent in his works—the lanky faces, crane necks, and falling shoulders—are not recognisable by us as English; they are, besides, always curiously cold and antipathetic. Then again M. Tissot conceives his effect primarily in black and white; and however gay the superadded tinting, it can hardly be regarded as "colour" in the higher artistic sense. Added to all this, M. Tissot seems to have no perception of relative pictorial values, and will paint a ship's rigging with as much mechanical precision and zest as a young lady's countenance. These remarks apply, we think, in their fullest extent, both to the artist's picture of a ball on board a man-of-war lying off Cowes (690), which, however clever in its perspective and elaboration of a thousand intricate details, is garish and almost repellent; and in the still less agreeable scene (116) under the portico of the National Gallery, with its Arctic frigidity, its good-looking but singularly uninteresting couple, and its puny Bluecoat boys, with their brimstone-colour stocken sticks of legs.

The very antipodes of this kind of painting may be found in two works by the Dutch master Israëls, where, although one cannot be wholly unconscious of the recherche for Rembrandtesque chiaroscuro, technicalities are almost entirely subordinated to the pathetic feeling with which the pictures seem to be literally instinct. One, called "Expectation" (621), shows a young Schevening fisherwoman, seated, making the smallest of underclothing, beside a cradle at present unoccupied. Another represents a poor mother, of the same fisher class, looking with reddened eyes forebodingly out of a cottage window at dusk. Three children are at the table, the eldest just old enough to share her mother's anxiety. Completer as representation—necessarily so, seeing that the scene is laid in the open air—is Mr. Bourée's "Ruined! The Day After the Tempest" (719). Nothing in the exhibition is truer to nature or more touching than the piteous, speechless, heart-broken expressions of that old mother and that young wife, with a babe at her bosom, as they sit among the desolate sand-heaps, watching the breaking up of the wrecked boat of their lost bread-winner. By P. Sadée, another Dutch painter, there is a pathetic little picture, with a beautiful silvery effect of dawn, called "The Portion of the Poor" (319). There are also examples of Mesdag and J. Maris, of the same school, together with a cattle-piece, by De Haas (1019), distinguished by his fine colour and brilliant yet solid manipulation. The Scandinavian master, A. Tidemand, contributes a large picture, with numerous figures, representing some of the picturesque usages at a "Norwegian Wedding" (641). We need hardly say that the work is as faithful to national characteristics as it is sound, able, and honest, technically considered. Three pictures by Mr. E. Frère scarcely realise the charm of early works; the best considerably is "Woodcutter's Dinner" (214). By the German-American painter A. Wüst there is a moonlight-piece, "An American Forest Scene" (1397), which is noteworthy for its artistic effect and refined execution. But the most important example of foreign landscape art is the noble view by the Belgian painter, Van Luppen, of the "Ravine of Failmagne" (706), an almost savage gorge in the Ardennes, the asperities of which are, however, softened by the interposition of a semi-transparent veil of argentine morning haze. The broad gradations and tender transitions of this favourite effect of the artist are rendered with his customary felicity; yet the workmanship has a solidity of impasto which (especially if the picture were, as it certainly should be, a little nearer the eye) would afford a lesson to that large class of our landscape-painters who adopt a thin and flimsy, though showy and sparkling, method of handling.

The landscapes not hitherto reviewed, the portraits, and the sculpture must be reserved for future notice.

The sale of the pictures, sketches, drawings, &c., left by Sir Edwin Landseer at his decease began, on Friday week, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, and will not be concluded before we go to press. The sale has attracted great interest, and the prices realised have been high.



## SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The pictures which M. Durand-Ruel, the well-known Parisian dealer, has brought together in the present exhibition at the gallery in New Bond-street, illustrate in larger proportion even than heretofore that newest phase of French art which apparently acknowledges the leadership of Courbet and Manet in landscape and figures respectively. Not content with the reaction of such masters of romanticism as Delacroix, T. Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, and J. Dupré, against the old classical traditions, the painters of this new school scorn all teaching, and ignore even the most innocent of the conventions which the experience of ages has shown are necessary in translations of nature on to canvas, whether poetic or realistic. The prophets of this new school are in art as revolutionary and anarchical as are the Communists in politics. Their primary aim is simply to match the hues and tones of nature in a rough, broad way, contemning beauty and sentiment, disregarding detail and technical charm, unguided by pictorial science in composition, drawing, harmonious colouring, or keeping in tone and effect. To our mind such theories are subversive of all true art; and it would be an evil day for British painting if they ever obtained currency among us. Their application in practice is but a superior kind of tapestry-working. Occasionally, when a fine effect in nature is accidentally chosen, it may be (by the best men) dashed off with truth and power. But always it is hit or miss, and the misses quite ruin the score. The results are certainly novel, but we cannot admit that they are more valuable on that account. The productions of a large proportion of the school resemble nothing so much as the sketches, more or less abortive, of tyros, and they would be regarded as little more in any school but this newest school of the French. These remarks apply in a greater or less degree to the examples of the following artists; we shall therefore not particularise—viz., Messrs. Manet, Courbet, Monet, Pissaro, Sisley, Duez, l'Hermitte, Lambert, and G. Bellenger. Two or three pictures by Marie Cazin might be included in the same category; but we must except No. 118 in virtue of its truthful and beautiful effect of a gleam of sunlight in "Harvest Time." Even M. Daubigny, a much finer painter than either of those named, is open to the charge of artificiality in the obviously forced contrasts of "St. Paul's from the Surrey Side" (41), and of self-conscious bravura and materialistic paintiness in passages of the moonlight views Nos. 72 and 92.

This new school appears to claim affinity with painters of widely different characteristics, such as Corot, Michel, Rousseau, Dupré, and Fantin; but it can only do so with manifest inconsistency. M. Corot's peculiarities are well known, and it must be admitted by his warmest admirers that he is one of the most conventional of painters. His tender and lovely effects of light in the sky are invariably foiled by masses of foliage that are mannered to the last degree in their generalisation. Of his several works here we prefer the smaller ones, such as "The Goatherd—Evening" (43), to the large and ambitious semi-classical composition, entitled "St. Sebastian" (28), the scale of which strikes us as far beyond the scope of his limited range of colour and effect. Michel is a painter long neglected, who has lately risen into favour at Paris, like some of our early Norwich masters, with whom his breadth of manner may be compared. There is an interesting memoir of him in the catalogue, but the examples of him here hardly justify his sudden reputation; they seem to us violent in their oppositions of light and shade, and wanting in true chiaroscuro. M. Fantin's flowers are as admirable as ever; and the execution is most artistically calculated to render as much detail as is consistent with purity of hue and crispness of touch. A group of larkspurs, yellow hollyhocks, and gladioli (2) and No. 121 are especially delightful. There are also generally small but good works by T. Rousseau, J. Breton, J. Dupré, G. Pelouse, and C. Jacques. But two of the most remarkable pictures in the collection are "A Negress Charming a Heron" (50) and a figure of an old gipsy (112) by Roybet. Here we have gorgeous and magnificent colouring, with other pictorial qualities in due relative strength. Rarely, indeed, have we seen the splendid costumes, metal vessels, furniture, and other accessories of an Oriental interior so superbly painted.

## M. LOPPE'S ALPINE PICTURES.

At the gallery, No. 9, Conduit-street, an exhibition is now open, the principal attraction of which is a series of pictures by M. Gabriel Loppé, the celebrated Genevese painter, whose representations of the sublime but, pictorially-considered, very intractable scenery and phenomena of the higher Alps, are the most satisfactory we have ever seen. M. Loppé unites in a very rare degree the knowledge of an experienced Alpine climber with the artistic ability necessary to turn that knowledge to the best account on canvas. M. Loppé's works are deservedly held in high esteem by our Alpine Club, of which he is an honorary member, yet they hardly need the recommendation of those competent judges, so unmistakable is the internal evidence of truthfulness they present. Nor is there wanting the still higher quality of imaginative sympathy with the more transient atmospheric effects, whether awful or beautiful, of those solitary altitudes. A striking instance of this is afforded in a sunset view from the summit of "L'Aiguille du Gouté," as seen in an ascent of Mont Blanc on the St. Gervais side. The sun has sunk below a broad belt of stratified vapour that lies like a sea of blood along the horizon; the mountains are enveloped, cold and dead, in the great earth shadow; but from the vast gulf that divides our foothold from the farthest peaks rise a ghostly mass of clouds, their troubled upper surfaces presenting a strange weird resemblance to a host of shrouded spectral figures in mournful procession, with here and there the white-robed arms raised in despair. Other pictures, several of which are of very large dimensions, are equally noteworthy in one way or the other, particularly the views of the Matterhorn from the Valley of Zermatt; the Mer de Glace, and Aiguille des Charmoz; the Glacier du Géant; another and larger picture of the stupendous masses of ice of the same glacier, indicative of the dangers of passing the *seracs*, with their cloven chasms of unfathomed blue; and last, but not least remarkable, a view from the summit of Mont Blanc at sunrise. The collection also includes works by several of the leading artists of the day; but, as these have for the most part been previously exhibited, it is not imperative to review them in detail, nor would our space permit us to do so.

A new picture, very elaborate in composition, entitled "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," has been added to the exhibition of M. Gustave Doré's works at the gallery in New Bond-street. To the left is a vacant bed-chamber, flooded with a fiery glare as from a conflagration, though we only see a taper burning; a lengthy flight of stairs descends therefrom, half-way down which stand, their backs reflecting the glow from the chamber above, Pilate's wife, and an angel directing her attention to her supposititious dream—i.e., a multitude of figures below, all of which are represented under an effect of blue light, as of exaggerated moonlight, save the figure of Christ, with crown of thorns and bleeding brow, which is focussed in a pencil of red

light descending from the distant bed-chamber, like a ray of lime-light on the stage. Around him are the executioners with the cross, Roman soldiers, Jewish priests, and a crowd of spectators, which seems to resolve into Christian converts and martyrs, and finally to melt in the distance into surmounting ranks of the heavenly hierarchy, encircling a luminous cross that irradiates a kind of phosphorescent light on all sides. The real, the fanciful, and the symbolical are mixed together with the wildest licence in this daring conception, and the whole is realised with the artist's extraordinary skill in the indication of great crowds and in the management of sensational effects.

Mr. Algernon Graves has compiled an historical catalogue of all the engraved works of Sir Edwin Landseer, now exhibited at Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.'s galleries, in Pall-mall. They are arranged in chronological order, placing together the productions of each year, from the earliest attempts at etching in 1809, when the artist was a child seven years of age, to his pictures of 1870 and 1872, engraved by Mr. Thomas Landseer. The catalogue has thus a certain degree of biographical interest. It has been prepared with the utmost accuracy, and will be worth preserving as a memorial of Landseer. Mr. A. Graves is making a separate catalogue of Landseer's works that were not engraved.

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed the Marquis of Bath and Lord Ronald Charles Sutherland Leveson-Gower trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in the room of the Bishop of Winchester, deceased, and of Earl Cowper.

Sir Digby Wyatt has felt compelled by the state of his health to resign the post of Architect to the India Office.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week "Il Guarany," the work of Senor Gónez—a Brazilian composer—was given for the first time this season. The opera was produced here at the close of the season of 1872, and received three performances, in each of which the heroine was represented by Mdle. Sessi. On the former occasion we noticed the opera so fully that brief mention may now suffice, especially as its musical merits are not of a very high order; indeed, it is rather as a spectacle that "Il Guarany" produces its effects. Scarcely anything has ever been witnessed—even at the Royal Italian Opera House—more splendid than the scene of the Indian encampment, with its groups of warriors, gorgeous costumes, and elaborate ballet action.

In the performance of Thursday week the part of the heroine was assigned to Mdle. Marimon, who sang with great brilliancy, especially in the polacca aria, "Gentile cuore" (encored), the love-duet in the first act, Emilia's ballata, "c'era una volta," and the duet, "Donna tu forse," with Gonzales, in the second act. The character of Pery—heretofore filled by Signor Nicolini—was transferred to Signor Bolis, whose magnificent tenor voice gave great effect to the music of the character. Signor Cotogni, as Gonzales, sang with the same success as formerly, having been much applauded throughout, and encored in the canzone of the second act. M. Maurel was the Cacique—before represented by M. Faure—and the other characters were filled by Signori Capponi, Manfred, Rossi, and Raguer.

The two closing operas last week were "Les Huguenots" on Friday (a repetition), and "Rigoletto" on Saturday (for the first time this season), with Mdle. Albani as Gilda, and the return of Signor Graziani as Rigoletto—both these performances having presented the same high merits as formerly.

This week began with a repetition of "Il Guarany" on Monday, and on Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti made her first appearance this season as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," one of her most charming performances, and met with the same enthusiastic reception that has always greeted her return. As on former occasions, the aria introduced into the lesson-scene was the bolero from "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," and the inevitable encore was replied to by singing "Home, sweet Home." Signori Bettini, Cotogni, and Ciampi were respectively Almaviva, Figaro, and Bartolo; Signor Bagagiolo having been, for the first time, the Basilio.

Madame Patti was to appear again on Thursday, in "Dinorah"; "Guglielmo Tell" having been announced for yesterday (Friday), and "Hamlet," with the return of M. Faure, for this (Saturday) evening.

The performances of Tuesday and Thursday were directed by Signor Vianesi; that of Monday by Signor Beviagnani.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, and the programme includes performances by Madame Adelina Patti and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The performances of Thursday week and of Saturday last were both repetitions, "Les Huguenots" and "Norma" having been the operas, each cast as recently given.

On Monday "Semiramide" was repeated, and on Tuesday an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was brought out, with the début of Mdle. Louise Singelli in the principal character.

"Les Diamans de la Couronne" was originally produced in at Paris in 1841, eleven years after "Fra Diavolo," and thirteen after "La Muette de Portici" ("Masaniello"). It was first given in Italian at the Royal Italian opera house during last season, when Madame Adelina Patti filled the character of Catarina, as noticed by us at the time. The work—one of the masterpieces of Auber in the style of the opera comique—is too well known, musically and dramatically, to require fresh comment. Mdle. Singelli, as Catarina, made a highly favourable impression, especially in the air with variations, in the second act, in which her bravura singing—particularly in scale passages and shakes—was very brilliant. We shall doubtless have early occasion again to speak of this meritorious artist. Mdle. Risarelli was efficient as Diana, the bolero for the two ladies having been one of the most effective pieces of the evening. Signor Naudin, as Don Enrico, sang well, as did Signor Rinaldini as Don Sebastiano; Signor Agnesi, as Rebolledo, having scarcely appeared to as great advantage as in some other impersonations. Signor Borella gave a buffo interpretation of the character of Il Conte di Campo Major, in strong contrast to the French version thereof.

The pretty overture and the beautiful orchestral accompaniments were finely played by the band, the chorus-singing was particularly good, and the general performance was worthy of the work, the establishment, and the conductor (Sir M. Costa).

"Le Nozze di Figaro" was to be given on Thursday, and Auber's opera—under its Italian title of "Catarina; ossia, I Diamanti della Corona"—was announced for repetition to-night (Saturday).

On Wednesday evening, the second season of the Wagner Society closed with the sixth concert of the series. The programme comprised Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," and an extract from his oratorio, "L'Enfance du Christ," and selections from Wagner's operas, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," "Lohengrin," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and "Tristan and Isolde."

Mr. Charles Hallé's second pianoforte recital took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when the programme comprised selections from Haydn, Schubert, Bach, Chopin, and Rubinstein.

The proceedings on the occasion of the Czar's visit to the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) and to the Royal Albert Hall on Monday will include musical performances, of which we must speak next week.

## THEATRES.

Many are the new phases in which, in the present day, theatrical adventure exhibits itself. Not only have morning performances become fashionable, but sometimes a company changes its theatre for a night or two and pays a flying visit to a neighbouring establishment. For the ancient rivalry co-operation has been substituted, with, it would appear, a profitable result to the friendly managements. Such an exchange has lately taken place in respect to the Strand and the Gaiety. The company of the former has twice crossed the road and arrived safely at the latter, with Mr. H. B. Farnie's *folie musicale*, entitled, "Eldorado." There they have found a new and more numerous audience, quite as ready to laugh at the absurdities of conduct and speech as the old. The experiment last Saturday was perfectly successful; that for to-day is the burlesque of "Nemesis," which in all probability will succeed even better.

A new piece has been produced at the Court—one of the most elegant kind, by Mr. Alfred Thompson, and in all respects most elegantly placed on the stage by its able author, a master in such exploits, well known to theatrical fame. The subject is taken from Fenelon's charming prose poem, "Telemachus," and is named "Calypso." Here we have the amorous dotage of the island goddess and her jealousy of the nymph Eucharis, and the moral perils from which the son of Ulysses is delivered by Minerva disguised as Mentor. It is a dream of youth beautifully realised; yet its complexion is too sober for a mixed audience. We doubt, therefore, of its attracting for a long period; but its merits are so great that it deserves the liberal patronage of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have established their entertainment at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, where they have revived the piece composed by Messrs. Gilbert and Clay, called "Ages Ago," which received our commendation when originally produced. They have added the new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "A Day in Town." The entertainment concludes with "Charity begins at Home," the last representations of which amusing piece are now announced. We are thus led to expect some novelty at no distant period.

We are informed that in the new comedy of "Mont Blanc," which is to be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Whitsun Monday, Mr. T. S. Jerrold, a son of the late Douglas Jerrold, will make his first appearance on the London stage, in the character of Captain Achille Fortinbras—the part having been specially written for him.

## THE YACHTING SEASON.

The first match of the Royal London Yacht Club was sailed on Thursday week. It was an "ocean match"—that is to say, in the open sea round the Forelands of Kent. The course was from Dover to Southend. Eight vessels started—namely, the schooner Cetonia, of 203 tons, owned by Mr. Turner; the yawl Florinda, 137 tons, Mr. Jessop; the cutter Kriemhilda, 106, Count Bathynany; Mr. Sharp's yawl Gertrude, 79; Commodore Broadwood's cutter Arethusa; Mr. Lambert's yawl Surf; and the Norman and Myosotis, cutters, belonging to Major Ewing and Mr. Macmaster. There was a time allowance for size, a quarter of a minute to the ton. All the yachts were in cruising trim. They were started by Mr. Earle, vice-commodore, on board a steam-boat, at eight o'clock. The wind then was good, but soon became light and shifting. After passing the light-ship at the South Sand Head, the changes of the wind gave much to do in altering the smaller sails, and the yachts lay becalmed about an hour. It was nearly one o'clock before they got round the East Goodwin light-ship. The Florinda here was first; the others were all in cluster behind. The Kriemhilda, the Florinda, and the Arethusa repeatedly luffed across each other's path. But from the East Goodwin to the North Sand light-ship nothing of importance took place, the yachts constantly changing places. At a quarter past two o'clock the Norman led round, with Myosotis second, and the others all too close together to time them. Drifting and sailing in turns, the yachts slowly worked their way onwards, first one and then another taking the lead, until about five, when a nice sailing breeze sprang up, and, lasting for about a couple of hours, gave them a good lift against the strong ebb tide. After a long, tedious drag up the river the race finished about midnight, the order of arrival being—Arethusa first, Kriemhilda second, Norman, Myosotis, Surf, Cetonia, &c. The Arethusa therefore wins the cutters' prize, £80; the Surf the yawls', £50; and the Cetonia the schooners', £30. The sailing was tedious, but it was a pleasant day at sea.

A dinner was given at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, to the officers engaged in the Ashantee campaign—Mr. G. E. Kent, the Mayor of the borough, presiding. The officers present were Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Glover, Sir F. Festing, Sir J. M'Leod, and Sir J. Commerell.

Sir George Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived on Monday from Calcutta, and on Tuesday had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury at the India Office. Sir George will take his seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, having been appointed during his absence in India to succeed Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., appointed Under-Secretary of State in the room of the late Mr. Herman Merivale.

The Duke of Devonshire, who has only recently completed the formation of an extensive recreation and cricket ground at Eastbourne, has expressed his intention of executing further works for the benefit of the town, at an estimated cost of £15,000. The want of a large assembly-room has long been felt, and his Grace intends erecting a spacious pavilion, 350 ft. in length. While providing a large hall for meetings, space will also be afforded for a public library. Adjoining will be winter gardens and a skating-rink.

A miniature portrait-painter of skill and experience may perhaps give evidence as "an expert" in the trial of cases, like that of the pretender to the Tichborne estate and title, where a question of disputed personal identity is at issue. Mr. Frederick Piercy, in a brief essay published by Mr. A. Rich, Exeter-street, Strand, and at the author's studio, in Pall-mall East, discusses the main principles of characteristic facial conformation, with a view to indicating "a crucial test of identity." The position of the eyes, and the shape of the ears, are more especially considered. The treatise is illustrated by several lithographs. It may be as well to state that the author rejects Orton's claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne.





CHANNEL MATCH OF THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB FROM DOVER TO SOUTHEAST: YACHTS PASSING THE GOODWIN LIGHT-SHIP.



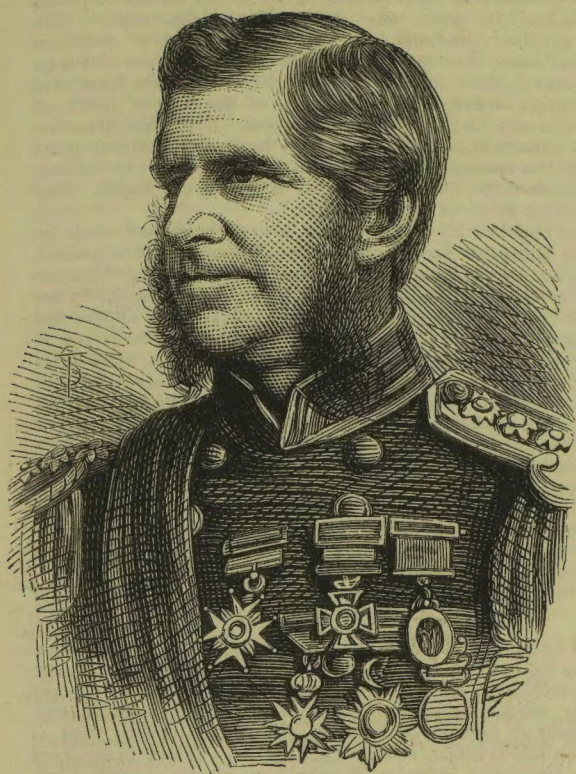
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: TRENCHES TO THE LEFT OF SAN CANDIDO REDOUBT (LAS CARRERAS), NEAR BILBAO.





HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ALEXANDER II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.





CAPTAIN SIR J. E. COMMERELL, K.C.B., V.C.



THE LATE MR. J. L. LUCAS.

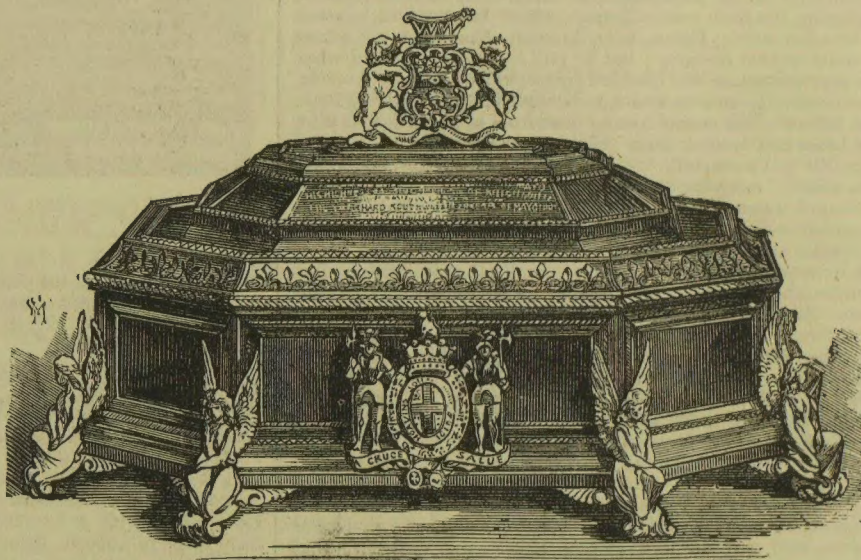


CAPTAIN PERCY PITT LUXMOORE, C.B.

Sir John Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., Captain R.N., was long since decorated with the V.C. for his acts of valour. He has lately been raised from the Companionship to the Knighthood of the Bath, in token of her Majesty's increased esteem for him since his services last year on the West Coast of Africa. The action in which Sir John Commerell gained such high honours took place several months before Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out to assume the military command. Commodore

Commerell was there, with H.M.S. Rattlesnake, accompanied by H.M.S. Argus and Decoy. It was on Aug. 11 that he arranged and commanded, as senior naval officer on that station, an expedition of armed boats from several ships of the squadron to go up the river Prah, for the purpose of surveying and reconnoitring, as it was reported that the Ashantee army, then encamped at Mampon, some twenty miles inland, had occupied a post on an island of that river. The native town of Chamah,

at the mouth of the Prah, was first visited by our Commodore and he had an amicable conference with the local chieftains, who professed neutrality and promised never to take part with our enemies, though they would not become our active allies. But a few hours after this peaceful assurance, when the boats were quietly going up the river close to the Chamah bank, they were suddenly fired into by a large number of concealed foes in the dense thicket a few yards distant on



NECKLACE AND CASKET PRESENTED TO LADY MAYO BY THE RAJAH OF KAPPOORTHULLA.

the left hand. The leading boat, in which were Commodore Commerell; Commander Percy Luxmoore, of the Argus; and Captain Helden, of the 1st West India Regiment, Civil Commandant at a coast station, was especially aimed at by these murderous assassins. All the three gentlemen just named were at once wounded in three or four places by the first volley. The wounds received by the gallant Commodore were most severe; and, after rising in the boat and waving his hat, while

cheering the sailors and calling on them to return the enemy's fire, he presently sank into the bottom of the boat exhausted by loss of blood. But he was still able to give directions to Commander Luxmoore, who now assumed the command, and, by dint of great exertions, the attack was repulsed and the boats were safely conducted back to the roadstead outside the mouth of the river. The town of Chamah was punished by the Rattlesnake with a severe bombardment, not only for

this act of treachery in the ambush up the river, but also for the unprovoked murder of some of a boat's crew and a few Cape Coast native police who landed that afternoon for ordinary duty. The Commodore was obliged to go to Cape-town for the cure of his wounds, and came home to England sometime before Christmas, without being able to take part in the later operations of the war. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: REDOUBT OF SAN CANDIDO.



NEW HYDROSTATIC VAN FOR STREET-WATERING.



## MR. JOHN LUCAS.

This well-known portrait-painter, whose death we have already announced, was born in London, July 4, 1807. He commenced his artistic career under Mr. S. W. Reynolds, the mezzotint engraver; but at the close of his apprenticeship he became a portrait-painter. During his professional life he painted many portraits of the Royal family, of members of the aristocracy, and of some of the most distinguished men of the age. The late Duke of Wellington sat to him for pictures for the county of Hants, for the University of Oxford, for the King of Hanover, for Prince Metternich, for the Prussian army, for the Austrian army, for the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Club, and for many others. Mr. Lucas also painted the portrait group representing the consultation of Robert Stephenson, Brunel, Bidder, Locke, and other eminent engineers on the day previous to the floating of the last tube of the bridge over the Menai Strait. About sixty of his pictures have been engraved.

## CAPTAIN PERCY LUXMOORE, C.B.

The services of this gallant officer of the Royal Navy in the late war on the Gold Coast have been rewarded by his promotion from the rank of Commander to that of Captain, and by his investiture with the Companionship of the Bath. Captain Percy Pitt Luxmoore, who is a son of J. Luxmoore, Esq., of Plymouth, entered the Navy, in 1849, as a cadet on board H.M.S. Queen, the flagship of Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., in the Mediterranean. He subsequently served on the Home, the North American, and the West Indian stations. He was a midshipman in H.M.S. Boscawen, in the Baltic, during the first year of the Russian War. He became a Lieutenant in January, 1856, on board H.M.S. Argus, which ship was employed in protecting the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries. He next served as Lieutenant on board H.M.S. Roebuck in India and China, and was at Calcutta during part of the Indian Mutiny. While in China, in 1859, he was transferred to the Chesapeake, the flagship of Sir James Hope, G.C.B. Lieutenant Luxmoore was engaged in the taking of the Taku forts, in 1860, and in the previous conflict with the Tartars. He returned home in bad health in 1861, and studied at the Royal Naval College, until, in 1862, he was appointed to the ironclad frigate Black Prince; but in January, 1864, he was transferred to the Duncan, the flagship again of Sir James Hope, G.C.B., on the North American and West Indian station. During his service there, the Jamaica rebellion and the Fenian disturbances took place. Having again returned to England in ill-health in 1867, Lieutenant Luxmoore was promoted to the rank of Commandant, September, 1867. He was Inspecting Commander of the Salcombe Coastguard Division, South Devon, from March, 1870, until March, 1873. At the last-mentioned date he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Argus, in which he proceeded to the West Coast of Africa. The Argus remained on the Gold Coast throughout the Ashantee War. Commander Luxmoore, as our readers know, was present at the destruction of Elmina, on June 13; and on Aug. 14, as was mentioned above, he was with Commodore Sir J. H. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., in a boat-party, exploring the Prah near Chamah, where the natives behaved so treacherously. Commander Luxmoore received six severe wounds on that occasion; but he still kept the command when his superior officer was disabled by several dangerous wounds. Commander Luxmoore was hit in the left hip, shoulder, back, and left side, the enemy having fired from an ambush just after the boats had passed them going up the river. "I cannot," says Sir J. Commerell, "speak too highly of the conduct of this officer," referring to his second in command; "for it was not until some time afterwards it was discovered he was wounded so severely that he nearly fainted; yet he continued to remain at his post until the last moment, when the heavy fire from our boats had driven the enemy out of the bush." Two months after this (Oct. 14) Commander Luxmoore was engaged under Captain E. R. Fremantle, C.B., co-operating with the land forces, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the destruction of Ampenee and Akimfoo, having the Argus and Decoy under his command. With the same gun-boats some weeks later, he attacked and destroyed the town of Bostry, and performed other services on the coast. He then landed as second in command of the Naval Brigade on Dec. 27. He led the sailors under his command, joining the march of the troops, up the country and into the Ashantee kingdom. At the battle of Amoaful he was in command of the left wing of the Naval Brigade, and received two contusions. He further commanded the seamen and marines at the attack and destruction of Bequaah on the following day, Feb. 1; but a day or two later, when at Mansu, fifteen or sixteen miles from Coomassie, fever attacked him so severely that he had to return to the coast. Captain Luxmoore then took command of H.M.S. Druid, in the vacancy caused by the death of that excellent and greatly lamented officer, Captain Blake. In this ship he returned to England, and has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, who greeted him with her special approbation. In his native county of Devon, the honours won by Captain Luxmoore are matter of hearty congratulation among his fellow-townsmen and neighbours.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde.

## BAYLEY'S HYDROSTATIC VAN.

The watering of the streets of London is a work of greater importance than may generally be supposed. It employs, with a staff of surveyors and inspectors, about 1500 men, and an equal number of horses and carts. In order to lay the dust effectually, about 30,000 tons of water must be spread upon the streets every dry day. The average number of dry or "watering" days in the year is from 120 to 130. The total cost of laying the dust, including the cost of the water, is about £190,000 per annum, so that every fine day costs London between £1000 and £2000. That this is a wise and necessary outlay appears from the innumerable letters of complaint to any vestry whose contractor is neglecting his work. Indignant householders tell of the injury done to their carpets, furniture, and curtains; while drapers, butchers, and other tradesmen, speak of their heavy loss from the destruction of their goods by the dust. It has, too, recently been proved that the inhaling of dust, and especially the road dust of towns, mixed as it is with decaying refuse of animal and vegetable matter, is most injurious to health. The foul smells of which the inhabitants of Belgravia are now complaining are proved to arise not from the sewers, as at first supposed, but from the decomposed filth on the surface of the roads. When, indeed, the streets are not properly watered this impure matter is blown into our faces in the form of a fine, pungent powder. This, as Professor Tyndall has pointed out, may be, and doubtless is, the cause of great injury to the public health. We hope that the Government will insist on the vestries attending more vigorously to the suppression of the plague of dust.

Our illustration represents the new hydrostatic van designed and patented by Mr. E. H. Bayley, of the Steam Wheelworks,

Newington-causeway. It was introduced last year, and it has now become quite a familiar object in the streets in every part of London. It is evidently a great success. The printed official reports of the parishes where it has been used show that not only have the streets been better watered, but the cost of watering has been largely reduced, as little more than half the usual number of horses and men need be engaged. Although containing nearly twice as much water as a common water-cart, one horse can work it easily, being relieved from the weight of the shafts, and from the constant jolting and jerking produced by the swaying to and fro of the water. The distributing apparatus is constructed on scientific principles; the result being that the water is spread more widely, so that the van will generally do as much work in one journey as an ordinary water-cart in two. The parish authorities have not been slow to perceive the practical gain from this fact, that one third of the horses and men now required can be dispensed with. The saving to the metropolis by the substitution of Bayley's vans for the present unsightly water-carts will amount to about £30,000 per annum. A further advantage is that, as the van itself is not so wide as a common water-cart and a smaller number are required, the street traffic is materially relieved. The vans are ornamental in appearance, as shown in our illustration. They are superior in every respect to the old-fashioned carts they are destined to supersede.

## THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT CHISELHURST.

Some of the Prince Imperial's neighbours at Chiselhurst lately subscribed for a birthday gift, which was prepared by Mr. Streeter, of 18, New Bond-street. It is a beehive in the form of an inkstand, inlaid with amethysts and surmounted by



INKSTAND PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF CHISELHURST TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

the monogram "L. N." in rubies and diamonds, the lid forming the Imperial eagle, handsomely chased, and around the base are the different colours in enamel. On the base is engraved "Presented to the Prince Imperial by the Ladies of Chiselhurst, March 18, 1874."

## THE LATE LORD MAYO.

Two years have passed since the hand of a murderous ruffian, at the convict station in the Andaman Isles, deprived the British Indian empire of one of its best chief rulers. The native princes, nobles, and people of that vast dominion cherish his memory with a constant regard. His widow, the other day, while in London before departing for the Continent, received from one of those Indian Princes a testimonial of the esteem felt for her lamented husband.

Kuppoorthalla or Kuppoorthala, between Loodiana and Umritsir, in the Punjab, is one of the best-governed States under native rule. The present Rajah-i-Rajgan of Kuppoorthala is son of the Rajah who behaved so gallantly and loyally to the Queen and the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. That Prince rendered great services, putting himself at the head of his army and marching with his troops and guns some hundreds of miles to confront the enemy. He was present at the siege of Lucknow, having placed himself and his troops under the orders of Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant. The General presented him with a gun taken from the enemy (which the Rajah has quartered in his arms) for his gallant conduct in several hard-fought battles. This gallant Rajah was one of the first to receive from her Majesty her order of Indian knighthood—that of the Star of India. A portrait and memoir of him were published in our Journal. He died at Aden, in 1870, in endeavouring to reach England for the purpose of doing homage to the Queen. No chief in India has ever proved himself more loyal, and it is gratifying to find his son following in his father's footsteps. The last mail from India brought news of grand festivities which were held in Kuppoorthala, at the unveiling by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of the statue of the Queen and that of the late Prince Consort, for the former of which her Majesty gave a sitting.

Kuppoorthala was visited, on his return from Simla in 1871, by the late Lord Mayo, who spent a few days with the present Rajah. One of the latest acts of the Earl's life was to order a handsome service of plate to be prepared, which he would have sent to his Highness as a mark of his regard. But this did not reach the Rajah till after the Viceroy's tragic death. We know that Lord Mayo's noble bearing, his high, honourable, and generous character made a deep impression on the minds of the chief men in India. He will long live in their hearts.

The Rajah of Kuppoorthala's gift to Lady Mayo was presented at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lord Leonfield. Colonel Nassau Lees represented the Rajah, bearing his Highness's khureta, or official letter, written on a sheet of vellum, with deep mourning borders. This was inclosed in an envelope of rich gold and silk brocade, with an outer covering of double folds of thick black crape. Lady Mayo was attended by Major Burne, C.S.I., late private secretary to Lord Mayo, and surrounded by a numerous circle of her friends and relatives.

The memorial gift will be an heirloom in Lady Mayo's

family. It was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell to the orders of his Highness, and consists of the magnificent pearl and diamond necklace represented in our Engraving. The centre pendant is surmounted by an Earl's coronet in pearls and diamonds, with the letter M in diamonds. The two smaller pendants are attached to the necklace by the lotus flower in diamonds. Within the festoons are diamond stars of five points. These, with the lotus, are the principal ornaments of the Order of the Star of India, of which the late Earl held the Grand Cross. Depending from the centre ornament, and supporting a large and lustrous pearl drop, is the monogram in diamonds, K.S., which are the initials of Kharak Singh, the name of his Highness the Rajah. Our illustration is one of the actual size.

This necklace lay in the casket, also designed and made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which is constructed of fine-grained black ebony with silver mounts, to suit the mourning character of the memorial. It is octagonal in shape, supported by an angelic figure at each corner. On the front panel appear the arms and supporters of the late Earl, encircled by the collars of the Orders of St. Patrick and the Star of India, with their respective badges. The casket is surmounted by the arms and supporters of the Rajah, artistically carved in silver. The front panel of the lid bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, by his Highness Kharak Singh, Rajah-i-Rajgan of Kuppoorthala, in affectionate and grateful remembrance of the late Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Feb. 8, 1872."

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## SOLID PARTICLES IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Walter Noel Hartley, F.C.S., devoted his fourth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, to the examination of the solid particles found in the atmosphere, which vary with every locality, consisting of three kinds of matter—mineral, carbonaceous or organic, and living. Mineral particles, such as common salt crystals, abound near the sea; while in air near towns are found minute fragments of starch, woody fibre, sulphate of soda, multitudes of organisms (such as spores of microscopic fungi) noxious gases, and offensive organic matters. The presence of the last is easily detected by passing the air through Condry's liquid (very dilute acidulated per-manganate of potash), by means of which the air of different places may be accurately compared. The dust in the air, Mr. Hartley said, has led to much discussion and may be said to have laid the foundation of the mistaken belief in the spontaneous generation of living things advocated, in the sixteenth century, by Van Helmont, who gave a receipt for making mice out of saw-dust; and by Paracelsus, who described the production of a scorpion from a leaf placed between two bricks; while to-day Dr. C. Bastian believes he has obtained microscopic fungi from lifeless carbonaceous and nitrogenous matter. The error of thinking that flesh and cheese are converted into maggots was detected by Redi in 1638; and his experiments are practically represented by our own wire-gauze dish-covers. In 1854 Schroeder and Dasch proved that organic infusions can be preserved after boiling, provided that the air admitted to them has been filtered through cotton wool; and in 1862 Pasteur published the results of all previous investigations, supplemented by those obtained by himself. This series of brilliant researches Mr. Hartley illustrated at some length by various experiments, proving the existence of multitudes of living organisms in ordinary air, and that easily putrescent liquids are unaffected by air if these organisms are not present. He also exhibited several flasks filled with liquids two years ago. In some the liquid was bright and colourless; while in others, treated in the same way, except that the ordinary air had been admitted, the liquids were a mass of corruption of a dark brown colour. He then exhibited the action of dust on supersaturated solutions. A gallon flask of sulphate of soda rapidly uncorked became a solid mass of crystal instantly, and a flask of such a solution stoppered merely by cotton wool crystallised when the wool was removed. Some of this solution in a cylinder was unaffected when a recently-heated glass rod was placed in it, but it became a solid mass when the rod was passed through the fingers and again introduced. Certain it is, said Mr. Hartley, that solid particles cause this crystallisation; and very probable it is that these particles are minute crystals of soda-salts floating in the air. Finally, he described his own experiments, published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1872, and explained the method of using his apparatus, showing that some of his tubes had kept free from change until the present time.

## GALILEO AND THE INQUISITION.

Mr. Sedley Taylor, M.A., at the evening meeting on Friday, May 8, gave a discourse on "An Historical Enigma in the Trial of Galileo before the Inquisition." He began by stating that, in consequence of new evidence having been recently brought to light, the verdict of historians in reference to the condemnation of Galileo must be reversed. The approved opinion had hitherto been that the Inquisition, whatever might be thought of the wisdom of its proceedings, had an undoubted right to act as it did. It must henceforth be held that Galileo was entitled, even on the strictest interpretation of his constitutional obligations, to an absolute acquittal. In support of this view, which had been originated and developed independently by two Continental inquirers, Herr Wohlwill, of Hamburg, and Professor Gherardi, of Florence, Mr. Taylor adduced documents, published within the last eight years in France and Italy, illustrating them by copious references to decrees of the Roman tribunals, private letters of Galileo, and other previously known evidence. Following closely on the steps of his German authority, the speaker maintained that a glaring contradiction, which he designated as the "enigma" of the trial, existed in the final sentence of the Inquisition with respect to the very point on which Galileo was ultimately convicted. The clue thus presented led necessarily to the conclusion that a certain entry in the records of the Holy Office, which constituted the sole evidence on which the Court could assert the fact of Galileo's culpability, was a forgery, committed with the deliberate intention of providing a supposititious justification for the condemnation actually pronounced. Mr. Taylor concluded with an appeal to the Roman authorities to publish, in facsimile, the whole set of Galileo documents in their custody, so as, if possible, finally to dispel the obscurity which still hangs about some of the most critical events of his trial. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

## MEASUREMENT OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, author of "Saturn," "The Sun," and other astronomical works, gave the first of a course of five lectures on the Planetary Systems on Saturday last. He premised that his principal object was to bring the characteristics of the members of the solar system before his audience, so as to prepare the way for the enunciation in his closing lecture of a new theory of life in other worlds, and of certain views as to the past and future of this system to which he had been led



during the progress of his researches. As the size of the solar system naturally enters into the discussion of the subject, and as a special interest attaches just now to the study of dimensional astronomy, in consequence of the plans in operation for an attack this year, and in 1882, upon the fundamental problem of astronomical measurement, Mr. Proctor devoted his first lecture to a description of the methods by which men have gradually learned the proportions of the solar system and the scale on which its various parts are constructed, in doing which he was aided by large diagrams. Beginning with the determination of the moon's distance by the ancients, and touching briefly on their attempts to measure the distance of the sun, he proceeded to show how the proportions of the solar system (but not its size) had become known long before the time of Newton. The determination of the size of the solar system from the observations of Venus in transit over the sun was next considered; and this was followed by an account of other methods, such as the observation of Mars, the study of that particular perturbation of the moon's motions depending on the sun's distance, and the measurement of the velocity of light. As these methods have shown beyond dispute that the solar distance (about 95,000,000 miles) estimated from the observations of the transit of Venus in 1769, is largely in excess of the truth, great interest attaches to the observations to be made during the transit of Venus this year and in 1882. Having described the plans adopted by the astronomers of various nations for the observations of the transit this year, Mr. Proctor remarked that it was unnecessary for him to enter on the consideration of the contest which had been waged as to the best modes of utilising the opportunities presented. Now that mistakes had been corrected and the arrangements had been completed, he said, "all's well that ends well," and expressed his opinion that the measures finally determined on were calculated to lead to the best results attainable under the circumstances. In conclusion, he described the method by which the weight of the solar system may be ascertained.

The physical condition of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and the Moon will be the subject of the second lecture, to be delivered this day (Saturday).

#### STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his fifth lecture on the Nervous System, on Tuesday last, after giving an account of the structure of the brain, described the observations of disease and the experiments by which it has been shown that the corpora striata are motor and the optic thalami sensory ganglia, and that the corpora quadrigemina are ganglia connected with the movement of the extensor muscles of the body, and also with the sense of sight. The functions of the cerebral hemispheres were then entered upon, and the gradual increase in size of the cerebrum with rise in the scale of the vertebrates, and its great preponderance in man, was pointed out. Broca's important observations on aphasia were next considered. In this curious disease a person loses the memory of words. His speech is not paralysed, and he can pronounce words after he has heard them or seen them. Such a person understands what is going on around him and what is said to him; but if a finger or other well-known object be held before him and he be asked to name it, he is unable to recall the word. If, however, the word be supplied to him, either by writing or by speaking, he can perceive when he has the right word, and names the object accordingly. This affection is commonly associated with a disorganised condition on the lower part of the ascending frontal convolution on the left side of the brain in persons who are right-handed—that is, in persons who use the left side of the brain more than they do the right; but in left-handed persons this affection has been found associated with a lesion on the right side of the brain. The probable explanation appears to be that, although the brain is a double organ, nevertheless in a right-handed person it is only the left side which appears to be exercised in remembering words, and its activity, therefore, is necessary for the recall of words. It appears to be the same with the right side of the organ in a left-handed person. The precise locality of the memory of language cannot, however, be said to be exactly ascertained as yet; for aphasia has been observed with a lesion of the back part of the cerebrum. The further consideration of the cerebral centres of motion and sensation was deferred until the next and concluding lecture.

Professor W. Kingdon Clifford will give a discourse on the Education of the People at the next Friday evening meeting.

Sir Albert Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, has placed the arms and regalia of the Shah of Persia upon his stall in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, next that of the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz Khan.

Captain Glover, who so materially contributed to the success of the expedition to Ashantee, is gazetted to the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Colonel Festing is a Knight Commander of the same order, and the following companions are at the same time announced:—Colonel Harley, Capt. Fremantle, Deputy-Commissioner Goldsworthy, Surgeon-Major Rowe, Capt. Sartorius, Lieut. Barnard, Major Helden, Deputy-Commissioner Blissett, and Vice-Admiral Patey.

On Monday night the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church began its annual sittings in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, Glasgow, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh, was unanimously elected Moderator. On Tuesday the Synod agreed, by a majority of 185 to 178, to a motion suspending negotiations for union between the English congregations and the English Presbyterian Church.

The returns of the emigration from Liverpool last month show that there sailed under the provisions of the Emigration Act thirty-six ships to the United States, with 12,354 passengers; six to Canada, with 2097 passengers; and two to Nova Scotia, with 502 passengers. There sailed, not under the Act, three vessels to Australia, with 108 passengers; five to the United States, with 346 passengers; and to various other places, ten ships, with 176 passengers. The grand total is 15,783. This shows a decrease of 17,606 on April, 1873, and a decrease of 27,350 upon the portion of the present year compared with the first four months of 1873.

At the General Synod of the Disestablished Irish Church, on Thursday week, Mr. Sanderson's motion for the abolition of the two-thirds vote in revision matters was brought forward. After considerable discussion, the proposition was negative; the voting being:—Clergy—Ayes, 5; noes, 127. Laity—Ayes, 80; noes, 58. It would have required two thirds of each order to carry this motion. The Synod concluded its session the following day. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Riechel, a resolution was passed expressing the deep thanks of the Synod to Mr. Henry Roe for his liberality in restoring and endowing Christ Church Cathedral and in erecting a hall for the use of the Synod. It is expected that the Synod will hold its session in the new hall next year.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. W. of Sunbury.—No. 2, first sent in October, was thought by the examiners to be somewhat below your standard. The other is now under consideration.  
E. A. T.—A correspondent who asks us to put ourselves to trouble that he may be spared it should be courteous enough to send his name and address.  
H. SCHLESNER, Bahia.—Many thanks. But bear in mind that one thoroughly good composition is worth a hundred mediocre specimens. The latter only give trouble for no purpose.

Tyro, Brunswick.—Every problem sent for examination must have the name and address of the author attached to it.  
G. de P. of Alexandria.—It shall have immediate attention.  
SEKLOU, M. P. CIVIS, and Others.—There can be no doubt, we fear, that Problem No. 1576, by Rottrevor, admits of a second solution, beginning with 1. Kt to Q R 4th.  
Y. GORGAS.—Received, with thanks.  
E. I. C.—Our opinion is that White could compel Black to retract his last move and place the Black King out of check.

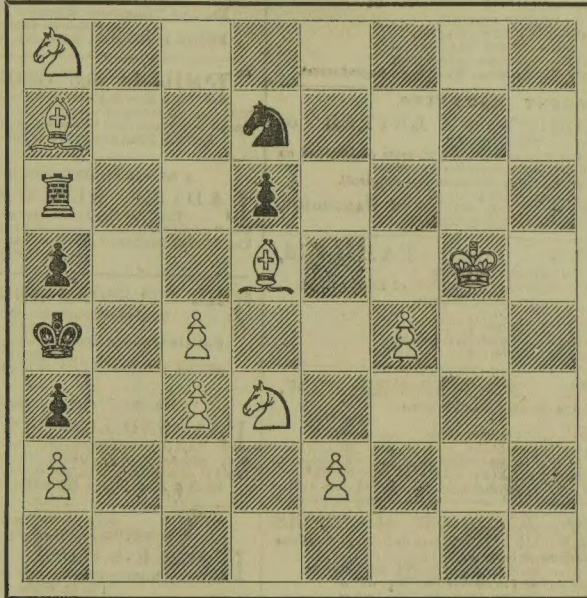
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1576 has been received since the publication of our former list from Ebnay—M. E.—Seymour Taylor—Sigma—W. Airey—Ferdinand—Captain M. Dublin—Lobsky—East Marden—Sam's Son—J. E. A. Diss—Andrew—H. M. S. Favonite—P. B.—H. A. N.—Frank Crawford—Rawdon—H. B.—Kempe—S. W. G.—F. B. S.—Mabel—Ernest—W. P. W.—Charley—S. P. F.—Morgan—George.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1576 has been received from Sigma—J. Sowden—M. D.—S. H. Thomas—W. Airey—Tartie—E. H. H. V.—H. B.—Frank Crawford—M. P.—Maufred and Man Friday—Sigismund—Try-Again—Felix—E. B. C.—Dryadust—Lex—H. N. F.—Sam's Son—Will-o'-the-Wisp—Jerry—Trincomalee—Cipher—Harry and Harry's Son—James Flath—Cordovan—Box and Cox—L. L. R.—B. K.—Civis—Mentor—Seeloe—Captain A. Dublin—W. B. B.—Polymetis—T. W. of Canterbury—Edin.—J. E. A. Diss—A. Wood—Wee Me—Victor Gorgias—Highfield—Joseph Janlon—Annie—M. H. Moorhouse—Nimrod—Rue Founsy—O. H. Burne—Wowley—Vignola—G. D.—Seymour Taylor—Dunellin—East Marden—J. Greenwood.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1577.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	K takes R	3. Kt to Q Kt6 (ch)	Any move.
If the King moves to K 3rd, White answers with 2. Kt to K B 3rd double ch and mate.		4. Either Q B or K B mates, according to Black's play.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th		

PROBLEM NO. 1578.  
By F. DE BOER, of Deventer.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

This association is under the patronage of the Governor-General, Professor J. B. Cherriman, Univ. Coll., Toronto, being the president, and H. Aspinwall Howe, Esq., LL.D., Montreal, J. H. Graham, Esq., St. John, N.B., J. T. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S., the vice-presidents. The following programme has been adopted for the third general meeting of Canadian chessplayers, to take place in the city of Montreal on the first Tuesday of July, 1874. Two tournaments will be held, one for games, the other for problems.

GAME TOURNAMENT.—Open to all residents of the Dominion, only one class to be opened. Three prizes to be awarded, one to each of the three players winning the greatest number of games. Preliminaries to be arranged at the meeting by a majority of those entered present. Entrance fee to non-members of the association, 2 dols. First prize, champion cup, value 40 dols.; second prize, medal, value 30 dols.; third prize, set of chessmen, value 10 dols.

PROBLEM TOURNAMENT.—For the best two-move problem, 10 dollars, second 5 dols.; three-move ditto 10 dols., second 5 dols.; four-move ditto 10 dols., second 5 dols. Two honorary prizes will be added, one (value 20 dols.) for the best set (i.e., two, three, and four move problems), and another (value 10 dols.) for the greatest curiosity of any kind in chess; for both the latter foreign players are invited to compete also. All problems (except the last named) to be ordinary mates, original, and never before published; problems in a set (except the winning set) are eligible for the prizes given to single problems. Competitors may send in as many sets or single problems as they please. Each competitor to affix a "motto" to every problem or set sent in, and also to inclose his name and address in a sealed envelope bearing the same motto. All problems competing to be sent as above to J. White, secretary-treasurer of the association, Stanstead, Que., so as to reach him not later than June 15, 1874. Their several merits will be decided by a judge or judges to be appointed at the next congress.

The value of the prizes in the game tourney and of supplementary prizes in the problem tourney will depend upon the amount subscribed in the meantime by clubs and members generally, and it is at the discretion of the committee to increase, if possible, the sums named as prizes for single problems.

Arrangements for the reception of visitors to Montreal attending the meeting are in the hands of the president, secretary, and members of the Montreal Chess Club, who have already procured the promise of a suitable building for the use of the next congress.

#### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

With reference to the proposed reform in chess, the inventor tells us that nothing is further from his intention than to propose to abolish the old form of the game. He believes, however, that his modification may be of service to beginners by removing the mass of acquired theory and experience which separates them from good players, for which the largest odds given does not always suffice. If such turns out to be the case, we can offer no opposition to the proposal; although we must cordially assure the beginners in question that the most copious introduction of new pieces will avail but little in their favour, except in shortening the duration of their sufferings.

THE MEMBERS OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB are already hard at work in order to avenge, next year, their late reverse. Two tournaments and several matches and consultation games are in progress. In electing Prince Leopold as its president for the current term, the club has obtained not only a distinguished name, but an enthusiastic player also. His Royal Highness has entered for one of the tournaments in progress, and has recently taken part in some of the other contests.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS CLUBS.—A very general desire has been manifested that University chess should be tested in a match between some of its chief representatives and an equal number of players from the City of London Chess Club. At present no preliminaries have been arranged, but we are sure that eight of the strongest University players—say, Messrs. Ranken, Thorold, Anthony, and Parratt, for Oxford; and Messrs. Wayte, Skipworth, E. Walker, and Horne for Cambridge—would give considerable trouble to any eight English players selected from the champions of the City club. It would, of course, be difficult to secure the attendance of all the University men on one given day, although they would certainly do their utmost to promote so exciting a conflict. Such a match, if less attractive to the general public than the annual rencontre between the undergraduate teams, would naturally afford more pleasure to connoisseurs and students of the game, and, in the present dearth of matches and tourneys, would be a godsend to the chess periodicals.

THE SOUTH LONDON CHESS CLUB, in connection with the South London Working Men's Institute, will be glad to play any provincial institute or other chess club a game by correspondence. Address, Mr. Charles G. Barber, hon. sec., 17, Parsonage-walk, Newington-butts, London, S.E.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LADY DIGBY.

The Right Hon. Theresa Anna Maria, Baroness Digby, died at Minterne, Dorsetshire, on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship was born Jan. 11, 1814, the elder daughter of Henry Stephen, third Earl of Ilchester, by Caroline Leonora, his wife, daughter of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's; and was married, June 27, 1837, to Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq., who succeeded to the barony of Digby at the decease of his kinsman, Edward, second Earl Digby, in 1856. The issue of the marriage consists of four sons and three daughters. Of the latter the eldest is the wife of Richard Marker, Esq., of Combe House, Devon; and the second, of the present Lord Ashburton.

### SIR ARCHDALE WILSON, G.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., of Delhi, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, died on the 9th inst. This gallant and distinguished soldier was born in 1803, the fifth son of the Rev. George Wilson, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, Rector of Diddington, youngest brother of Robert Wilson, Esq., of Diddington, in whose favour the abeyance of the barony of Berners was terminated in 1832. Sir Archdale's military service extended over a period of more than half a century, dating from 1819, when he entered the army of the East India Company. He received medals for the siege of Bhurtore and the affair of Lahore, and was given the insignia of K.C.B. and made a Baronet for his brilliant services at the storming and capture of Delhi, the crowning achievement of the British Army during the Indian Mutiny. Subsequently Sir Archdale commanded the whole of the artillery at the siege and capture of Lucknow under Clyde. The thanks of Parliament and a pension of £1000 a year followed, and a second patent of baronetcy extending the limitation to the male issue of his brother Rear-Admiral George Knyvet Wilson, R.N. Sir Archdale married, in 1842, Ellen, second daughter of Brigadier-General W. H. L. Frith, Commandant Bengal Artillery, but leaves no issue. The baronetcy descends accordingly to his nephew, now Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, born Aug. 27, 1840.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES MAXWELL, C.B.

James Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, formerly of the 34th and lately of the 1st West India Regiments, actively engaged in the recent campaign in Ashantee, died on the homeward voyage from Cape Coast Castle from the effects of fever contracted during the war. This gallant officer had seen more than thirty-two years' service. He entered the Army in 1841, was with his regiment, the 34th, in the Crimea, and received a severe wound in the trenches before Sebastopol. In 1859 he was, as Major of the 34th, in the campaigns in India, at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Azimghur, and Bootwal; in 1864 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1873, being then Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment, he joined the force under Sir Garnet Wolseley. At Sir Garnet's departure, Colonel Maxwell was appointed Acting-Governor at Cape Coast, but he had to quit his post on account of the illness which terminated his life. He was made C.B. a fortnight before his death. He had also a medal with clasps for the Crimea, the Turkish medal and the fifth class of the Medjidie, and also the Indian medal and clasp.

### COLONEL OUSELEY HIGGINS.

George Gore Ouseley Higgins, Esq., of Glen Corrib, in the county of Mayo, J.P. and D.L., Lieut.-Colonel of the Mayo Militia, and M.P. for Mayo from 1850 to 1857, died on the 8th inst. at his residence in Wilton-place. He was born Oct. 15, 1818, the second son of the late Captain FitzGerald Higgins, of Westport, J.P., by Mary, his wife, only child of William Ouseley, Esq., of Rushbrook. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Mayo in 1868, and was returned as knight of that shire in the Liberal interest in 1850. Whether in Parliament, on the turf, or in society, Colonel Higgins was popular with all parties.

### VICE-ADMIRAL CURRIE.

Mark John Currie, Vice-Admiral on the reserved list, died at his residence, Collington House, Anerley, on the 1st inst. He was born June 21, 1795, the second son of Mark Currie, Esq., of Upper Gattton, Surrey, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Close, Esq., of Easby, in the county of York, and grandson of William Currie, Esq., banker of London, by Madeleine, his wife, daughter of Isaac Le Fevre, Esq. The Admiral's next younger brother is the present Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. Admiral Currie entered the Royal Navy in 1808, and served on the Home, Mediterranean and East Indian stations. He was placed Rear-Admiral on the reserved list in 1862, and Vice Admiral in 1867. He married, Jan. 14, 1829, Jane, daughter of Charles Boynton Wood, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, and had issue.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated June 2, 1873, of Louisa Augusta, Baroness Langford (wife of George Edward Gustard), who died on Feb. 27 last, at Westfield House, Lansdowne-road, Brighton, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, the son, the sole executor, to whom she gives, devises, and bequeaths all her real and personal property.

The will and two codicils dated June 14, 1853, and June 23, 1870, of Dame Emma Hussey, the widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., deceased, formerly of Upwood House, Huntingdonshire, but late of Taplow House, Maidenhead, Berks, who died on March 9 last, were proved on the 14th inst. by Richard Hussey Hussey, the son, the surviving executor, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The legatees named in the will are testatrix's four children.

The will, dated July 14, 1870, of James Reynolds, late of No. 19, Cambridge-gardens, Bayswater, who died on the 17th ult., at the Imperial Hotel, Malvern, was proved on the 1st inst. by Thomas Collis Reynolds, the son, and Alfred James Lambert, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, all his household furniture and effects absolutely and one fourth of his property for life, with a power of appointment among her issue; to his sons one half of his property; and to his daughters a policy of insurance for £5000 and one fourth of his property.

The will and three codicils—dated June 28, 1847, Jan. 20, 1858, March 1, 1869, and July 17, 1871—of Albert Way, late of Wotton, Surrey, who died on March 22 last, were proved on the 2nd inst. by Lewis John Way and the Hon. William Owen Stanley, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. With the exception of legacies to his executors and servants, the only persons interested under the will are testator's widow, Mrs. Emmeline Way, and children.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved—viz., Colonel George Edward Thorold, late of No. 29, St. Aubyn's, West Brighton, under £20,000; the Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd, under £35,000; Captain Augustus Chetham Ströde, R.N., C.B., under £7000; and Sir William Keith Ball, Bart., under £1500.



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o'clock, a very choice parcel of about 200 dozens of BOTTLED  
PORT, of the highest quality, shipped by Messrs. Martineau, Gassiot,  
and Co., from eight to eleven years in bottle; and about 50 dozens  
of choice Claret, of the vintages 1858 and 1865, the property of a wine  
merchant in London. About 1000 dozens of old Bottled Port, nine-  
teen years in bottle, the property of a wine merchant in the country.  
About 170 dozens, Port, vintage 1857, shipped by Messrs. Cockburn,  
bottled 1870, lying in the country. A superior assortment of  
fine Claret and Sherries in bottle, consisting of about 180  
dozens of Larose, 1858, bottled in 1862; Latour, 1864, bottled, 1867;  
Lafite, 1865, bottled 1868; Latour, 1865, bottled 1868; Leoville, 1865,  
bottled 1870; Lafite, 1868, bottled 1871; and of 160 dozens of  
sherry, bottled by Messrs. Cava, P. Dumas, Garvey, Victor Penarthe,  
bottled 1865, 1868, 1871, 1873, lying in the country; about 600 dozens,  
quarts and pints, of very superior bottled Port, shipped by Messrs.  
Offey, bottled in 1867; Sandeman, bottled 1855; Cockburn, 1857;  
Martineau, 1858—lying in the cellars of a City wine merchant. A  
very fine assortment of about 800 dozens of 1868 Claret, consisting of  
the vintage 1865, shipped by Messrs. Martineau, Gassiot, and Co.,  
bottled 1870, lying in the country. A superior assortment of  
the following growths—St. Julien, Pontet Canet, Latour Carnet,  
Cos d'Estournel, Durfort, Chateau Larose, Chateau Leoville Poyfers—  
all lying in London; about 2000 dozens of 1868 Claret, consisting of  
Casse Liatras, bottled in 1872, Du Courcier, bottled in 1872, shipped  
by Messrs. Forrester and Co., Brandenbourg, Cruse fils et freres,  
bottled 1873—lying in cellar at the west end of the town. Catalogues  
and further particulars in due course to be had at 2, St. Dunstan's-hill.

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for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour  
and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly  
tried.—Caution. Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across  
Label.

**M'CALL'S PAYSANDU**  
**OX TONGUES.**  
"Met with universal approval."—Times, April 23, 1874.  
Of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen; and  
Wholesale, J. M'CALL and CO., Houndsditch, E.C.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER for BREAKFAST.**  
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.  
Beware of Imitations.  
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON.**  
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.  
Beware of Imitations.  
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**MENIER'S COCOA.** Sold in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb.  
Packets and 1 lb. Tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the  
VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations.  
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**MENIER'S ESSENCE OF COCOA.** Sold  
in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. Tins, 2s. per lb. AWARDED MEDAL at  
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**MENIER'S CHOCOLAT POWDER, Plain**  
and Vanilla flavour. Sold in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. Tins.  
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.  
Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER** defies all honest  
competition. Annual consumption exceeds 8,000,000 lb.  
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.  
Beware of Imitations.  
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.  
Factory and Warehouse,  
Southwark-street and Worcester street, Borough.

**VIENNA INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress"  
has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS,  
Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.**  
The award of the "Medal for Progress"  
at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the  
high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.  
"The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and  
Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.  
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

**GRATEFUL-COMFORTING**  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
BREAKFAST.  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the  
operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application  
of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided  
our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may  
save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.  
"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA."—We will now give an account of the  
process adopted by Messrs James Epps and Co., manufacturers of  
dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London.—See  
article in Cassell's Household Guide.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Sold by Grocers in packets only, labelled,  
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
48, Thredneedle street; and 170, Piccadilly.  
Works, Euston-road and Camden Town.  
New York (U.S.), Boerick and Tafel; Boston (U.S.), Otis Clapp.  
Also, EPPS'S MILKY COCOA (Cocoa and Milk), in tins only.

**FOR THE TROPICS.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
is supplied in soldered tins, 1 lb. and 1/2 lb., labelled,  
James Epps and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed all Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted.  
Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly  
digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."  
Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins, at  
1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemist and Grocer. Samples free by post.  
H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

**PATENT "OKOKERIT" CANDLES.**  
Improved in Colour.  
Improved in Burning.  
Made in all Sizes, and  
Sold Everywhere.

**A DELICATE and CLEAR COMPLEXION,**  
with a Delightful and Lasting Fragrance, by using  
the celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLETS.  
4d. and 1s. each. Manufactured by  
J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.  
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE  
is the Cheapest and the Largest  
Warehouse of its kind  
in England.

**A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.,**  
for 14 yards (Dego's), any length cut.  
for a Sample Pattern send to  
**PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

**THE BEST BLACK SILKS ONLY.**  
A Superior Gros Grain Silk, £3 15s. 6d. for 20 yards;  
and £4 10s., £5 10s., and £6 5s. for the same quantity.  
Excellent wearing Cashmere Silks, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and up to 12s. 6d.  
Bonnet's Silks, the most enduring qualities, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.  
Also, Shades in Grey, Slates, White, Mauves, Violets,  
and many new and becoming neutral shades.  
Pretty Fancy Graines Silks, at £3 2s. 6d. for 20 yards.  
For Patterns send to  
**PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
Regent-street, London.

**FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK**  
COSTUMES.  
Also Greys, Mauves, and Neutral Shades,  
exact reproductions of the most expensive French models,  
and made from Dego's Silk,  
at 5s., 6s., 7s., and 10 guineas.  
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**CHEAP SUMMER SILKS**  
at 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Black Grounds with White, and White Grounds with Black.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.

**THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,**  
and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides),  
pronounced to be the best yet introduced.  
£1 5s. 6d. the Full Gown Piece.  
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained  
at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,  
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**GRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of**  
ALBERT GRAPES,  
COURTLY GRAPES,  
and GROUTS GRAPES  
are being sold much under value,  
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or  
TELEGRAM."  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on  
approval—no matter the distance—  
with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required),  
without extra charge.  
**PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,**  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,  
at a great saving in price.  
SKIRTS, in New  
Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5 gu.  
trimmed crapes.

**CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.**  
Half a Guinea for a Silk Dress.  
BLACK SILKS .. Imperial make .. 4s. 11d.  
BLACK SILKS .. Bonnet's .. 4s. 11d.  
BLACK SILKS .. Good quality .. 3s. 11d.  
BLACK SILKS .. Rich Lyons .. 5s. 11d.  
RICH LYONS COORED SILKS, 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 10s. 11d.

**IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF LYONS**  
GROS GRAINS, Poul de Sole, and Gros de Suez, at fully one  
third, or 8s. 6d. in the pound, under value.  
Gros Grain .. 3s. 11d. and 4s. 11d. per yard.  
Gros de Suez .. 4s. 11d., worth 5s. 11d., per yard.  
Poul de Sole .. 6s. 11d. and 7s. 11d. per yard.  
**CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.**

**JAPANESE SILKS.**  
The demand for these Silks continues unabated. I have just  
concluded the largest purchase ever made by one firm, viz. 1-  
70,000 yards at .. .. 2s. 3/4d. per yard.  
100,000 " Highest Quality made .. 2s. 6d. " "  
There are more than 100 colourings of each of the above pieces.

**HALF A GUINEA FOR A SILK DRESS.**  
This announcement may sound fabulous to many, but it  
is nevertheless a fact. An extraordinary purchase of Black and White  
Striped Japanese Silk, at 10/6 per yard.  
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**H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.**  
**DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED**  
ALPACAS  
(as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales).  
This famous Alpaca, which has obtained a world-wide renown for  
its perfection of finish, the surface always looking bright and silky  
whichever way it is held, is pronounced by competent judges to be  
simply lovely. All the new tints, Ardoin, Roches, Fauche, Gris  
Russe, Christiana Grey, Gris Souris, Rosea, Pearl Grey, Dead Tur-  
quoise, Black, White, Pink, Sky, and 100 other Choice Shades. Any  
length cut, 1s. 11/4d. per yard.  
**CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.**

**DUCHESS ROYAL STRIPES.**  
Extremely pretty and simple in design, for New Spring  
Dresses. The quality of this material is very superior, and will give  
unlimited satisfaction to every purchaser. A splendid assortment.  
Novel colourings. Twelve different shades in Grey alone. 25s. 6d.  
10 yards, 27 in. wide; or 2s. 11/4d. per yard.

**SUMMER SHETLAND HOMESPUNS**  
are the same in appearance as those first introduced, but con-  
siderably lighter in weight and more adapted for Spring Wear, and  
are much cheaper on that account. Homespuns continue to be  
much patronised, and will undoubtedly hold their place in public  
favour. In native colourings only, entirely free from dye of any  
kind. 28 in. wide. Prices, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

**30s.—For BUNDLES of REMNANTS and**  
3 ODD DRESS LENGTHS of from twenty-five to fifty yards  
of Dress Fabrics. Patterns sent free with full description. Ladies  
are recommended to make a second choice.

**GALATEA MARINE TWILLS**  
will be the rage for the Spring. A Morning Costume com-  
posed of one of these pretty Twills will make a charmingly-  
becoming Toilet. In an endless variety of Stripes and every shade  
of Blue; also Pink and White. 5/4d. per yard.

**COURT DRESSMAKER.**  
Patterns of all Goods post-free.  
**CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.,**  
opposite Holland Park.

**HILDITCH'S SILKS.—New Shades of**  
Fashionable Colours in Gros Grain and Poul de Sole for the  
Spring Season, from 4s. 10d. the yard. Any length cut.  
Pivoine, .. .. Asantee,  
Iris, .. .. Parne,  
Canelle, .. .. Paradis,  
Tachet, .. .. Chair.  
Patterns forwarded and goods sent by parcels post to India,  
G. and J. B. HILDITCH (late of Ludgate-hill).

**HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.—NEW**  
PRICE LIST, January, 1874.—Patterns sent to the country  
and abroad. Established 1760.  
Silk Warehouse, 11 and 12, Chesapeake.

**BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.—The**  
Richest Quality, white, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard.  
**HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge,**  
Patterns free.

**JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied**  
Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices  
hitherto unknown, beginning at 10d. the yard; the same has been  
sold at 2s. 6d.  
**HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.**  
Patterns post-free.

**CASHMERE SHAWLS.—Another**  
Thousand of this universally-admired Shawl, two yards  
square, best quality. Sent postage free, at 6s. 9d. each. Paris  
price 12 francs. Colours—Scarlet, Blue, Mauve, Violet, Sultan,  
Grey, Rose, White, Black, &c.—**HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House,**  
Westminster Bridge.

**MANTLES, JACKETS, OPERA**  
MANTLES, NOVELTIES for the SPRING, comprising  
Velvet, Silk, and Cashmere Mantles and Jackets,  
are now arriving daily.  
Opera Mantles of great beauty and in great variety.  
Sleeveless Jackets, in Velvet, Silk, and Cashmere.  
Various new shapes in Waterproof Mantles.  
Russian Seal Jackets at Summer prices.  
The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions,"  
post-free on application to  
**PETER ROBINSON,**  
103 to 108, Oxford-street,  
London, W.

**TIGHT-FITTING CLOTH JACKETS** in  
Homespun Cheviot and fine Black Cloth, &c., from 25s.  
upwards. Form of measurement sent on application.

**A BEAUTIFUL STOCK of CHILDREN'S**  
Costumes in all the New Materials,  
and in sizes to suit all ages.  
The New Styles are—  
The Beatrix, The Coquette,  
The Isabella, The Helene,  
The Isabella, The Maria,  
Also a full assortment of Children's Mantles and Jackets in Silk,  
Cloth, and Cashmere.  
N.B.—The Child's age is the best guide in ordering Costumes or  
Jackets.  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

**SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.**  
**PETER ROBINSON,** having just imported from the leading  
Continental Manufacturers a magnificent collection of coloured Gros  
de Paris, Poul de Sole, Cachemire de Lyon, and Fille Silks, in-  
vites all intending purchasers to inspect his Silk Stock, which  
is larger, and contains a greater variety of new shades, than  
he has ever had the pleasure of exhibiting, whilst the qualities at  
the following prices are cheaper than at any time during the past  
sixteen years. Each description is splendidly assorted with over 100  
new shades. The prices are £3 10s., £4 15s., 45 15s., 47 15s., and  
£9 10s. for 20 yards, or any length cut from 3s. 6d. per yard.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**SILK COSTUMES,**  
made from the above Silks, in every shade,  
from 4s. 10s. to 12 gu.  
Where a personal inspection is not convenient patterns will be  
forwarded upon application.  
The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published,  
post-free on application to  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

**"EMILINA and GEORGIA."**  
Two New Silk Costumes, made from rich Lyons Silk, in  
black and all shades of colour, price 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. Patterns, with  
complete Illustrations, forwarded on application to  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.**

**A LARGE COLLECTION of NOVELTIES for**  
**LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES.**  
The following are of a very special character—  
The "Popline d'Acier," a rich silken fabric, 5/4d. the Dress.  
The "Coutil de Chine," in stripes and plain colours of every shade  
18s. 6d. the Dress.

**THE "TUSSORE ANGLAIS,"**  
in plain colours, 10s. 6d., and rich stripes,  
12s. 6d. the Dress.  
Patterns of all the above and numerous other materials sent  
post-free from  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

**AN ELEGANT and USEFUL DRESS is THE**  
**DIAMOND LUSTRE FOULARD GLACE.**  
This charming Fabric can now be had in all the New Tints of  
Grey, Reseda, Neptune, Black, White, Brown, Steel, Gris Fer, &c.,  
in all 54 Shades, at 12s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

**FOR SUMMER DRESSES,**  
**PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED**  
**HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS,**  
beautifully soft, in all the new Mixtures,  
12s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

**YOKOHAMA SILK, for Summer Dresses**  
(Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 4s. 6d.  
wide, 8s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be  
obtained only from  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.**

**FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.**  
**RICH JAPANESE SILKS.**  
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including  
the new Reseda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la  
Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 25s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4/4d. per yard.  
These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

**SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF**  
**FOREIGN-PRINTED BRILLIANTS,**  
Cambrics, Muslins, Satines, Percales, &c.,  
in designs of rare excellence; also in Stripes and Plain Colours  
of every hue, at 6s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. the Full Dress.

**A SPECIAL SALE of FINEST QUALITY**  
**ORGANDIE MUSLINS (Foreign),**  
in designs of the most elegant character and richness of colour.  
More than 1000 Pieces of these beautiful goods are now being sold,  
at the very moderate price of 11s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

**A NEW PRINTED FABRIC.**  
**DAMASK-SATINETTE GLOVE FINISH.**  
This very elegant Material can be had in Plain Colours,  
Stripes, and a large variety of very choice Patterns,  
10s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. the Full Dress.

**SPECIALY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.**  
**LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.**  
An unusually large collection, in every description  
of fabric suitable to the present season, including  
Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c.,  
the Boulogne Serge, ready for wear, 45s. 6d. each.  
All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models.  
The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published,  
post-free on application to  
**PETER ROBINSON,**  
103 to 108, Oxford-street,  
London, W.

**A SPECIALITY IN LADIES' MORNING COSTUMES,**  
**THE "MAUDE" (Registered).**  
This charming Dress, made ready for wear, is of the best White  
French Brilliant; also in very pretty patterns of various Colours.  
The shape is quite new, and consists of a very ample Skirt,  
flounced, with a ruffled and ruffle of same material,  
the whole bound with plain satine of suitable colour.  
Price, complete, 18s. 9d. each. A remarkably cheap dress.  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

**ELEGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands of**  
Elegant Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11/4d. the Full Dress, or  
4/4d. per yard. Patterns free.—**JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-st., W.**

**PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets**  
for Wedding or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 10s. 6d. Brides-  
maids and other Bouquets from 8s. 6d. All kinds of Floral Decora-  
tions.—**W. HOOPER, 58, Oxford-street, London, W.**

**DIEPHANE.**  
**FREDERICK G. CALEY,** Windsor, Silkmonger, Linen-  
draper, &c., to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince  
and Princess of Wales, and the Royal family, respectfully announces  
that he has received a new stock of his **DIEPHANE**, for  
WINDOW ROLLER BLINDS,  
as supplied to Windsor Castle, Marlborough House, &c. It can be  
supplied direct or through any first-class Upholsterer in town or  
country.  
Patterns sent free by post.

**THE PARIS "FIGARO" of APRIL 3,**  
1874, says the reason why English ladies so far surpass their  
French rivals in the beauty of their hair is because they are not con-  
stantly changing their treatment of it, but keep to the use of its best  
and truest friend—viz. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. Price 3s. 6d.,  
7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and 21s. per  
bottle. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is invaluable to ladies for the  
face and complexion when exposed to the sun and dust or the heat  
of the ball-room, concert, or theatre. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per  
bottle. ROWLAND'S OUDONTO whitens and preserves the teeth,  
strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.  
Price 2s. 9d. per box, of all Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use  
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every  
case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving  
the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair  
charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair  
on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from  
Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any  
Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. Q.  
GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**ANTI-MOTH DUST.—Ladies can preserve**  
their FURS, Sealskins, and Winter Cloths generally from the  
ravages of moth by dredging with **PIESSE and LUBIN'S**  
**ANTI-MOTH DUST.** Quarter-pound packets, 1s.; free by post,  
1s. 3d., may be ordered from the trade generally, and in particular  
at Piesse and Lubin's, 2, New Bond-street, London.

**SAVON PARISIEN** is the most delicate  
known Soap for the Complexion, and retains its fragrance to  
the end. Ask your Chemist or Grocer for it. Sole Agent in  
London, Mr. CHAS. STANFELD, 21, Milk-street, Chesham.

**DR. ZANON'S KONIS, an Exquisite and**  
superior Neuro-tonic, Antiseptic Vegetable Dentifrice,  
the only preparation in existence which is known infallibly and  
permanently to cure and prevent toothache, stop decay, &c. Per-  
fectly innocuous, though possessing marvellous therapeutic and  
cosmetic properties. Box, 2s. 9d.—Dépôts: Sanger and Son, 150,  
Oxford-street; and at 27, Margaret-street, Regent-street.

**D. R. DE JONGH'S**  
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**

The only real test, medical experience during the last twenty-five  
years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved

**DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL**

to be  
**THE PUREST,**  
**THE MOST PALATABLE,**  
**THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED,**  
and  
**THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS**  
of all kinds.

As the Remedy for  
**CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST**  
**DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL**

stands pre-eminent.  
As the Restorative in  
**DEBILITY OF ADULTS and CHILDREN,**  
**DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL**  
is unequalled.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.**  
**SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,**  
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly  
proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr.  
DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of  
our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping  
him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose  
investigations have remained unquestioned."  
"I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil a remedy of  
great power in the treatment of many affections of  
the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the  
latter, where it will sustain life when everything  
else fails."

**DR. MORELL MACKENZIE,**  
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.  
"As you have called my attention to the fact that  
for many years in prescribing Cod-Liver Oil I have  
specially indicated that sold at your establishment,  
I cannot refuse to state my reasons for having  
done so."

"These are as follow:—  
"1st. That I have found your Light-Brown Oil  
much more uniform in character than any other  
Cod-Liver Oil. 2ndly. That I have found it more  
uniform in its action than any other Cod-Liver Oil.  
3rdly. That I have found it more easily digested  
than any other Cod-Liver Oil."

**DR. WHITMORE,**  
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone.  
"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked  
success which for so many years has attended the  
administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown  
Cod-Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its  
extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal  
properties, which are found to exist in no other  
medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform  
combination."

**DR. HARDWICKE,**  
Medical Officer of Health, Paddington.  
"In the class of tubercular diseases, including  
Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of  
population, the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-  
Brown Cod-Liver Oil is attended with manifold  
advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent  
which, in connection with judicious sanitary  
measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages  
of these great consuming plagues of the British  
islands."

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL**  
is sold only in capped IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;  
Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout  
the world.  
SOLE COWINGERS,  
**ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.**

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MR. G. H.**  
JONES (Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma), of 57, Great  
Russell-street, Bloomsbury (immediately opposite the British  
Museum), constructs an improved description of ARTIFICIAL  
TEETH, which he adapts on his painless system. Consultations  
from Ten till Five.

**ELECTRICITY is LIFE.**  
**PULVERMACH'S PATENT**  
GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine at Paris and other